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SAHARA YIELDS TO PLUCKY TRIO IN LIGHT MOTOR

Shifting Sand Conquered in 5½-Day Trip Made in Narrow-Tired Lorry

CARGO JETTISONED TO LESSEN WEIGHT

Only 24 Miles Covered on Third Day, Due to Wheels Breaking Through Crust

Capt. Owen Tweedy, who has just crossed the Sahara in 5½ days, with two companions, in a half-ton lorry, cables the Monitor an exclusive story from Algeria. The trio were welcomed by the Governor of Algeria, the Mayor, and the British Consul-General, and were cheered by crowds for their remarkably plucky and speedy trip across the desert.

By CAPT. OWEN TWEEDY
Special Correspondent of the Monitor in the Near East

ALGIERS—Crossing the Sahara desert in 5½ days in a small half-ton narrow-tired lorry over 850 miles of shifting sands—for 700 we didn't see a single human being—affords sufficient thrill and hardship for the average adventurous motorist, but we've proved it can be done.

Our drive under particular conditions, tiny motor, simplicity of equipment, and smallness of party, may be regarded as a pioneer achievement. It was a struggle against torrid heat, terrific sand storms, repeated sinking of the wheels for considerable depths into miniature dunes and drifts.

Like Running on Thin Ice

Our progress over the almost trackless waste depended upon maintaining a continuous advance over lightly incrustated sand. It was like running on thin ice.

On March 13 our modest party left the Nile on the upper reaches of the Nile. On April 30, after several weeks of travel, we arrived at Algiers, 5500 miles accomplished, an average of 130 miles each running day.

The object of the expedition was to test the possibilities of a trans-Saharan route for the ordinary traveler, embarking on the journey without a London tourist agency, and without food supplies, without a professional mechanic, and with an ordinary standard designed motor.

The trip was undertaken with a commercial half-ton lorry belonging to a London tourist agency, and led by Capt. Richard Crofton, formerly of Coopt, with a team consisting of only myself and a single native servant.

The first five weeks of traveling were accomplished arduously but eventually over roads often good and never impassable from the Nile basin through the Congo basin northwest to the little known abundant French equatorial river system to Lake Chad, thence westward through British Nigeria to the River Niger. Throughout we lived simply but adequately upon the country, relying on local commercial supplies of oil and petrol.

During 3500 miles we ran through the widest variety of climate and vegetation from the scrub growths of southern Sudan through the tropics of the Belgian Congo, through more scrub to equatorial Nigeria, finally to the fringe of the desert of the Niger.

Great Possibilities for Trade

At the Niger we faced the trans-Saharan route which, although still in the infancy of development, possesses undoubted potentialities for trade, mail, and passengers which are being carefully studied on French initiative. The problems of a diminutive expedition with a limited carrying capacity such as ours were the necessity of transport over a waterless unpopulated 850-mile stretch which is almost void in the world for inadequacy of water, petrol for the motor, and food and drink for ourselves.

The sole solution of our problem was concentration, but due partly to our inexperience and partly to inaccurate advance information of desert conditions, we were obliged first to jettison many articles before our departure from the Niger, and our supplies proved insufficient, owing to misplaced optimism in the ability of our narrow tires to overcome sand. The crossing took 5½ days, all a prolonged struggle between ourselves and the motor against permanent sticking in the sand. There was a further complication due to water because the terrific heat rendered daytime travel impossible, owing to the engine boiling, particularly between our efforts to extricate the lorry from the sand, while at night time our constant and most anxious preoccupation was not to lose the track, which, on account of three intense sand storms experienced during the crossing, was entirely blotted out between landmark places.

Stuck in Sand 40 Times
Altogether we were stuck in the sand more than 40 times, each involving an average hour's delay

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Graf Zeppelin Makes Return Trip to Vienna

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Friedrichshafen, Germany. The dirigible Graf Zeppelin landed safely at 6:10 p. m. on May 2, after a trip to Vienna and back. Twenty-two passengers were on board. Dr. Hugo Eckener was in command.

The flight of 13½ hours was the last flight scheduled before the departure for the United States on May 15. On the homeward trip the Zeppelin made a turn over Switzerland and across the whole width of Lake Constance from Porschach to Friedrichshafen.

ECONOMISTS SEE NEED FOR TRUTH OF EMPLOYMENT

Say Census Bill Provision for Labor Survey Would Halt Guesswork

The need for an engineered prosperity grows clearer if labor and capital are to be satisfactorily employed. Herbert Hoover has pledged his administration to put such a new system of economics into practice.

An authorized exposition of a portion of his general plan for stabilizing prosperity was presented to the Conference of Governors at New Orleans by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, who explained that the economic foundations of this policy, and specific ways of applying it, are detailed in "The Road to Plenty," by William T. Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and Waddill Catchings, New York banker.

These analysts have written 18 articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The ninth appears today, and will be followed by others, one every other day.

By WILLIAM T. FOSTER and WADDILL CATCHINGS

Two bills on President Hoover's program for the extra session of Congress—providing for a census and for a reapportioned House membership on the basis of that census—have just been combined and reported to the Senate. Under this measure, a few states will have a smaller number of representatives. How such changes will influence the country, it is difficult to see. Yet the prolonged discussion of this matter has overshadowed a section of the new census bill, which does have a great deal to do with the Nation's welfare. We refer to the provision, now lost for the first time, for a survey of unemployment.

In order to realize how radical a move this is, we have only to recall that the 1921 Conference on Unemployment, of which Mr. Hoover was chairman, found itself constantly hampered by lack of information. Every committee of that conference, every sub-committee, and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Tin Can Orchestra Plays a Symphony

Children Make Own Instruments for Concert—Parents Give Them Ovation

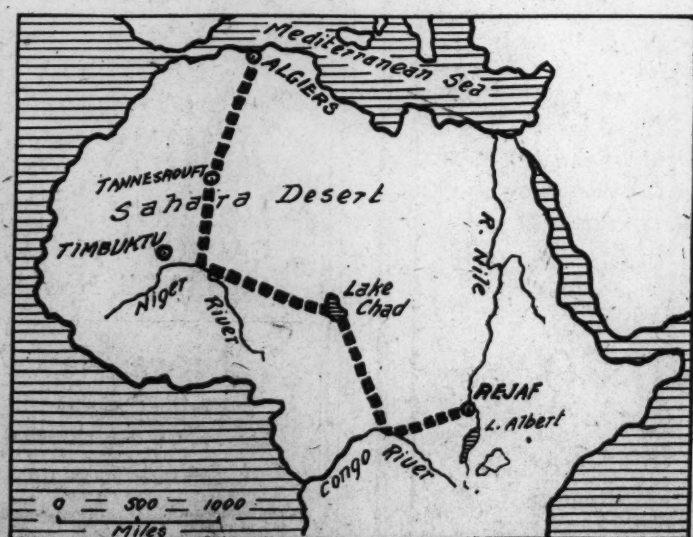
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The pickle barrel, tin can and flowerpot symphony orchestra has just given its second annual concert here, with 128 children playing their own compositions on instruments which they made themselves.

Crockery, cornstalks, seashells, bags of walnuts, chemistry test tubes and similar articles may not, at first thought, appear to offer much encouragement to youthful virtuosity, but the 800 parents and teachers who heard the concert gave an ovation that left no doubt of success.

The performers were members of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of Lincoln School, an experimental institution connected with Teachers College, Columbia University. Four years ago, Mrs. Satis N. Coleman persuaded the children to make their own musical instruments. Last year she took the melodies and themes which they composed, arranged them in symphonic form and presented the first "Lincoln School Symphony in G Major."

Motor Journey Across Sahara



Broken Line Shows the Route From Rafaj, on the Nile, Through the Sahara Desert to Algiers.

CIGARETTE MEN BOW TO DEMAND FOR CLEAN COPY

Two Posters Displaying Women Smokers to Be Taken From Billboards

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Two billboard posters which were protested as especially objectionable because they depicted young women smoking, or handling, cigarettes are no longer circulating. It is learned from advertising circles here.

Their month's run having expired, they have been succeeded by copy which does not feature the woman smoker. If any remain it is because new copy has not yet been posted, it is claimed.

The change on the part of the tobacco manufacturers is regarded as due to the widespread protests made against the type of advertising which aims to spread the smoking habit among young women. Whether the young woman cigarette user will remain off the poster advertisements and whether she will continue in printed mediums, such as magazines and newspapers, it is felt, will depend upon whether or not the public continues averse to this kind of advertising.

A precedent for clean posters has already been set by the Outdoor Advertising Association of America. Four years before prohibition the association banned whiskey advertisements from the boards. At present, patent medicines in general are banned by the association.

Use of Cigarettes Shown to Be Increasing Fast

WASHINGTON (AP)—A tremendous increase in cigarette smoking in the United States during the first nine months of the 1928 fiscal year was indicated in statistics made public by the internal revenue bureau.

The figures showed that over the nine-month period, cigarettes were taxed \$247,160,930, an increase over the same period of the previous year of \$23,632,652 in such revenue collected by the Federal Government.

Use of all other forms of tobacco decreased in the time covered as measured by the tax figures. All tobacco taxes totaled \$315,936,361, an increase of \$21,302,102 over the same period of the previous year.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Chile Undertakes Modernization of Its Coal Industry

Government Promotes Development of Fields Said to Total 2,000,000,000 Tons

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—While Chile is generally noted for its nitrate and copper resources, experts have estimated that there is a total of 2,000,000,000 tons of coal in the southern part of the country, and the Government has entered upon an extensive program to develop the industry.

In some sections deposits extend for miles under the sea, and at one point are believed to go as far as the island of Santa Maria, 30 miles off shore.

Increase in coal production in Chile has been retarded by the substitution of petroleum for fuel in the nitrate plants and increased use of electricity in other industries.

In 1913 production of coal was 1,119,081 tons, and in 1928 had increased only to 1,540,000 tons. Chile occupies eighth place in world production.

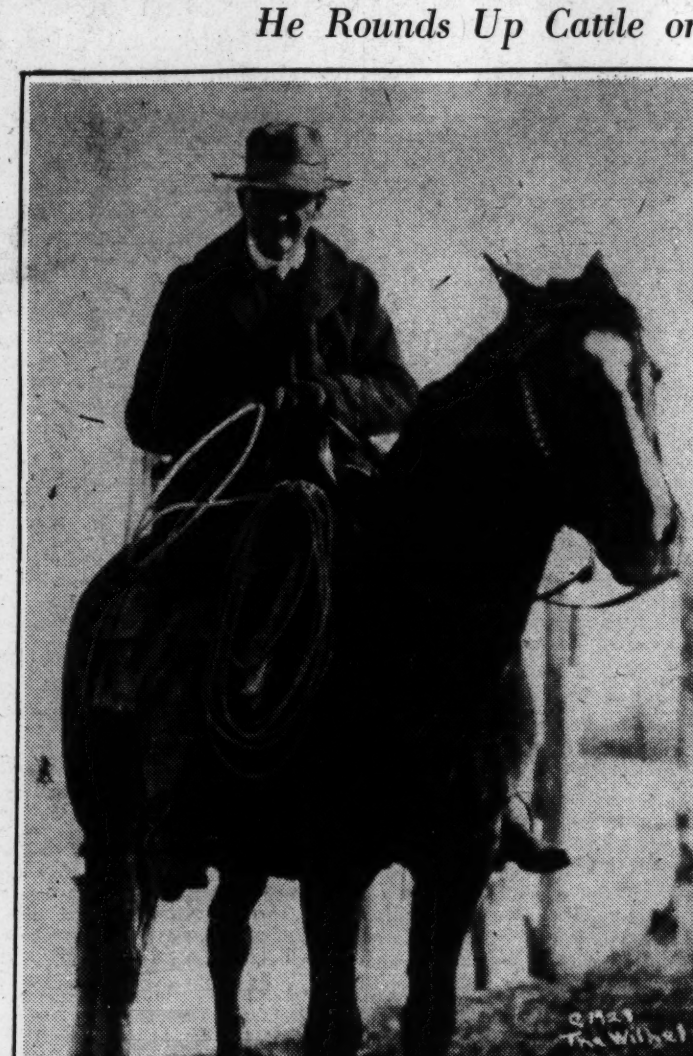
Upon recommendations of a federal investigating committee, the Government in 1928 put into effect a "law for the development of the coal industry," and created a "Council for Coal Development." Protective barriers were raised against imported fuels, a special fund created for the development of the coal industry and a number of protective measures taken to encourage the consumption of Chilean coal.

Modern machinery to be installed in ports of northern Chile for discharging coal will cost approximately \$5,500,000, and will be capable of handling 2,000,000 tons annually. The great part of the modernization will consist in constructing docks large enough for good-sized ocean steamers to tie up alongside, with corresponding crane machinery for handling coal.

When he headed his ticket in the gubernatorial campaign of 1926, he was the only Democrat to achieve a state office in face of the great Coolidge landslide.

Genuinely Modest Politician
Mr. Adams is that rare type, a genuinely modest politician. He shuns publicity. In matters of state he rules with a firm hand. His economy in state expenditures is proverbial. He is ever on the watch to stem wasteful legislation.

Yet his personal affairs are often conducted in strange contrast to those of the state executive. His close associates declare he never sends a bill to a delinquent debtor. His courage and resourcefulness were exemplified, shortly after his first election to the Governorship, during a coal strike which broke out in the northern Colorado lignite fields. He refused to order state troops into the strike zone despite pressure from many influential quarters. Newspaper attacks likewise failed to move him. Nevertheless he kept a watchful eye on the situation, and at the right time was instrumental in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the difficulty.



Right—William H. Adams, Governor of Colorado. Left—"Billy" Adams, All Fixed for the Ranching End of His Many Activities.

'BILLY' ADAMS INFORMAL, BUT FIRM GOVERNOR

Controls 50,000-Acre Ranch and Colorado State House With Equal Ability

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—Being Governor of Colorado is merely a sideline for "Billy" Adams. It is as plain, comradely "Billy" that William H. Adams is known almost everywhere. Political friends and foes alike in the San Luis Valley country, where he has his ranch, can't bring themselves around to social amenities for so informal an executive. He has even declined to wear a dress suit at his own inauguration.

Indeed, "Billy's" simple wardrobe has never been graced by a "soup and fish" get-up. And he seems to get along pretty well without an automobile, too.

"What would I do with a dress suit?" he asks. "Or an automobile? I don't need either when I'm looking after my cows down home, and there wouldn't be any sense in buying 'em just to use in Denver."

A quiet, unassuming, twinkling-eyed little man is this "cowboy" Governor of Colorado. For more than 50 years he has been a cattleman, having started in his youth as an ordinary cowboy.

50,000 Acres of Grazing
Down in the San Luis Valley he has great herds of Herefords grazing over his 50,000 acres of owned and leased land. Clad in ordinary cowboy regalia he rides abroad regularly, bearing a hand at the cutting of hundreds of tons of hay, helping to "punch" his own cows and participating actively at the semiannual round-ups. He rides his own string of ponies, some of which are proved "outlaws." He frequently spends a night under the stars, rolled up in blankets and a "tarp," and with only his cowboys for company.

For 40 years "Billy" represented his constituency as a state senator, being elected to that body the first time as a youth of 23 and re-elected no less than 19 consecutive times. By dint of wise observation and experience he became the undisputed leader of the upper branch of the Assembly, and influenced much legislation in the Lower House as well—and this despite the fact that he is a Democrat, while for some time the Legislature has been overwhelmingly Republican.

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He Rounds Up Cattle or Political Forces as Required

Arms Parley Flounders in Mire of Budgetary Reduction Wrangle

Move Seen Toward Adoption of American Plan of Publicity for War Material—France Willing to Yield on Budget Issue

GENEVA (AP)—The disarmament conference moves in troubled waters, but seems headed toward adoption of the American suggestion of publicity for war material.

Count Massigli, French delegate, told the Preparatory Disarmament Conference that France would give way, if necessary, on her proposal for limitation of land armaments through the budgetary system.

In announcing this policy of conciliation, he defended the system for limiting war material by the amount of money to be spent on them rather than by limitation by number and quantity, as the only practicable method of limitation.

Eduardo Cobian, of Spain, announced that Spain would support budgetary limitation, believing it would satisfy the public. He thought the publicity system proposed by the United States was not adequate.

Lord Cusendun, British delegate, announced that Great Britain deemed the French proposals of budgetary limitation a step in the right direction.

The British delegate strongly opposed direct limitation because this implied international control.

British Delegate Gives Adherence to Budgetary System of Limitation
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The most remarkable feature of the debate on budgetary limitation for war material was Lord Cusendun's declaration that he was prepared to accept in general some method of this kind if a general agreement could be reached between the powers concerned. This caused no little surprise, for the British Government hitherto had opposed budgetary limitation, as applied to war material, as impracticable.

The British reservation on this subject maintained that budgetary limitation should be effected by publicity only, which is very much the American view. But at the last moment Lord Cusendun declared himself opposed to direct limitation as impracticable owing to the insistence of the French on some measure of control.

But he gave budgetary limitation very cautious support, for it is clear that in the British view it involves very difficult calculations concerning



Right—William H. Adams, Governor of Colorado. Left—"Billy" Adams, All Fixed for the Ranching End of His Many Activities.

BUSINESS PUTS SHOULDER BACK OF PEACE MOVE

"Unqualified Support" Is Accorded Ban on War by Chamber of Commerce

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Chamber of Commerce pledged unqualified support to the Administration's peace efforts in the closing session of its seventeenth annual convention.

At the same time it voted confidence in the Federal Reserve System and declared the board entitled to "utmost co-operation."

By unanimous vote the resolution endorsing the Kellogg Pact and subsequent efforts of the Administration to further disarmament were endorsed by representatives of the business interests of the Nation.

The resolution declared, in part: "The relief of humanity from the intolerable sacrifices of war and its inevitable burdens of taxation which for centuries have prevented the highest development of civilization represent the world's great challenge to the intelligence of statesmen."

"Unqualified Support"
"We pledge our unqualified support to our President and our Government in every effort toward the suppression of war as an instrument of national policy."

The resolution on the Federal Reserve Board was given order of importance after the peace declaration. Manufacture, distribution and agriculture, the Chamber of Commerce declared, "should not be burdened with unusually high interest rates resulting from security excesses."

The resolution added: "The chamber has confidence in the Federal Reserve System and its adaptability to new conditions, and holds that the system is entitled to the utmost co-operation."

In a series of further resolutions the chamber went on record as opposing legislative interference in railroad rate making, and as favoring a reduced income tax on corporations, reduction in visa fees, improvement in the express and press service, and strengthening of the Tariff Commission.

Another feature was an address on stock speculation which aroused more comment than any other statement on the same issue made during the convention.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

CO-OPERATIVES ARISE AGAINST NEW FARM BILL

Demand Government Own, Finance and Manage Stabilization Corporations

THEIR STAND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO HOOVER'S

Declare House Measure Will Seriously Interfere With \$2,000,000,000 Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Agricultural co-operatives, particularly dairy farmers and grain growers of the Northwest, have organized a determined demand for important changes in the Administration's proposed farm relief legislation.

The co-operatives are concentrating their objections to the Administration bill on its stabilization corporation provision. They insist that if stabilization corporations are to be set up they should be government owned, financed, managed and operated. In this position they are exactly the opposite of that held by the President.

These associations, doing an annual business of more than \$2,000,000,000 a year, are concerned over the effect of the Administration's farm bill as passed by the House. They assert that if the measure becomes operative it will seriously interfere with their business.

The co-operatives are not interested in the debenture plan, equalization fee or other devices designed to boost commodity prices. They demand only that the great co-operative business they have developed shall not be jeopardized or damaged.

Expected to Get Results

So determined is this development that Congressional leaders say that amendments to the Administration measure to meet the objections of the co-operatives are inevitable. Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, has asked the dairy co-operatives to submit changes they desire with the idea of incorporating them in the Senate bill. The co-operatives are making their stand in the Senate.

The National Milk Producers' Association has submitted to each member of Congress a long discussion of their complaints, and proposing amendments to the two farm bills. The dairy group wants the law so written that the stabilization corporations created by the Administration bill should not be designated for any commodity unless 75 per cent of the co-operatives handling that commodity request such action.

In making this demand, the association, however, also announced that it would have nothing to do with these stabilization corporations. It takes this position on the ground that if such agencies are to be established they should be set up by the Government, operated and financed by the Government, instead of placing the responsibility of control and management on the co-operatives.

Demand Huge Loan Fund
The co-operatives also want a \$300,000,000 appropriation in the law to permit loans up to that amount for expansion purposes, such as building new business plants, and other activities. Another amendment is intended to protect the rights of the co-operatives under the Capper-Volstead Act.

So critical is being leveled at the co-operative by the leaders for what they charge was a failure on the former's part in making known their views when the administration bill was being written. The co-operatives claim that they were not given an opportunity to express themselves.

According to the Agriculture Department, 11,400 American co-operatives listed by the department transacted \$2,000,000,000 worth of business in 1927. The largest amount of business credited to any one group was \$680,000,000, this sum representing the transactions of the grain groups.

Methodists Plan Sesquicentennial

Hope for Progress Toward Unification Advanced by Bishop Cannon

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—On the site of the old Lovely Lane meeting house, the birthplace of American Methodism, in what is now the Merchants' Club, the Methodist Historical Societies have just held their annual conference, at which it was announced that plans are in preparation for observance of the sesquicentennial of the Methodist Church in America in 1934.

Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, expressed the hope that the sesquicentennial would advance the cause of the unification of the Methodist Church. Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. George Elliott, editor of the Methodist Review, and the Rev. Dr. A. Norman Ward, president of Western Maryland College. The Rev. Dr. E. L. Watson of this city was re-elected president of the organization. Delegates visited the house where Robert Strawbridge began establishing Methodism and the home of John Evans, where one of the earliest meetings was held and preaching was conducted for more than half a century.

Lone Heath Hen, Last of Race, Has Reservation All to Itself

Offers of Rewards Fail to Bring About Discovery of Mate on Martha's Vineyard—Ornithologists Say Situation Is Without a Precedent

A lone heath hen at the James Green farm near West Tisbury on Martha's Vineyard is probably the last member of its race in Massachusetts and probably in the United States, according to Dr. Alfred O. Gross, professor of Biology at Bowdoin College, who for several years has been taking a census of this native bird and attempting to conserve it at the state heath hen reservation on Martha's Vineyard.

In the spring of 1927 there were 13 heath hens in the region, to which they had been practically restricted; by autumn of that year only seven birds made their appearance; this flock appeared regularly on the open meadow at the Green Farm, which is about four miles from the Heath Hen Reservation set aside by the Division of Fisheries and Game, Department of Conservation. But during the winter it dwindled until in April, 1928, only three were left.

At the approach of summer these birds dispersed, as usual, to the scrub oaks where, in the course of their wanderings, one more bird was apparently lost. Special attention was given the two remaining birds and an effort made to find them both each day. They were both at the Green Farm daily until Dec. 8, 1928. Since that date only one bird has been seen. Many interested individuals have searched Martha's Vineyard for other heath hens. To stimulate such a hunt a reward of \$100 was offered jointly by Thornton W. Burgess, Francis A. Foster and John E. Howland to anyone who could find three heath hens in any part of the island. Later an offer was made by Mr. Burgess to anyone who could locate a single bird other than the one already known to be on Green Farm. These rewards have never been claimed.

The Paris Fair

with its display of French products, side by side with the products of other nations, reminds us that a manufacturing Paris exists. Three pages devoted to the project will appear

Tomorrow

NEW FINANCIAL ERA BELIEVED TO MENACE SOCIETY

Editor Says Gravest Danger Is Lack of Knowledge of Using Money Wisely

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUNSWICK, Me.—“We are now entering on a new financial age. Just about 100 years ago we entered on a machine age,” declared Dr. H. Parker Willis, editor-in-chief of the New York Journal of Commerce, speaking before the Institute of Social Sciences at Bowdoin College, May 2.

“Many have not been aware of this revolution in our world of finance, but there is an increasing interest in the financial realm. We find the bookshelves filled with books on investments, banking and finance. In the general transformation which is today in progress, and whereby at present fundamental changes in the popular attitude toward investments are being brought about, the greatest danger we have is to encounter him who, perhaps, the failure on the part of the public to use its funds wisely.

“They have needed the aid of our banks, but they have not received it. The result has been a speculative era or debacle, which presents problems and raises dangers considerably transcending those of the moment.

“Many a corporation, and among them not a few of our chief business organizations, have thought it more profitable to devote themselves to speculation and lending, than to purchase of raw materials and the manufacture of the products thereof.

“They have, accordingly, with singular enthusiasm set themselves to raising money by placing new securities with the public, and have continued the process by lending the said money back to the public, with which to buy and speculate in the securities which they have issued.

“Thus it has come about that, in almost every part of the United States, many who have no knowledge of the stock market, or of investment problems, now talk learnedly of margins, rights, subscriptions, dividends and the like, and are chiefly concerned to obtain from ‘insiders’ the information which they think will enable them to join in a ‘forward movement’ when the time comes and the signal is given for such a consummation.

“And so it has come about that the average price of securities, which in the past have averaged perhaps 10 times the amount of net earnings, have now reached a stage where they are from 18 to 20 times net earnings, while it has proved possible to obtain a wide distribution of the shares in banks whose earnings are not more than 1 1/2 to 2 per cent of the quoted value; while many public utility undertakings that declare no dividends and whose earnings can only be figured by imaginative methods, command high valuations and are eagerly sought by the general public.

What Condition Means

“That this is, from the social standpoint, an unwholesome state of affairs need not be questioned. It

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tends to take capital away from the local business, the local farm or factory, and to send it to financial centers, where it at once becomes engaged in operations which are enveloped in a mist of financial hopefulness, and which accordingly lose their clarity of outline.

In conclusion, Dr. Willis said: “Just as, 100 years ago, the appearance of the factory system was transforming the whole appearance of modern industrial life, so, at the present moment, the alteration in our methods of banking and financing, in our use of savings, in the extent of our participation in the ownership and (let us hope) the management of corporate activities is bringing about changes in competition, distribution, and consumption which will make the period in which we are now living of quite equal importance through its transformation of business.”

Overloading Said to Be One Cause of Vestris Sinking

Captain Warned Johnson as to What He Entered in Log, Declares Officer

LONDON (P)—Instructions to be careful what he put in the log book were given him, W. F. Johnson, chief officer of the liner Vestris testified at resumption of the Board of Trade inquiry into her sinking last November.

G. P. Langton, counsel for the owners of the Vestris, questioned Johnson as to a conversation the chief officer reported he had had with another officer named Anderson whose duties he had taken over as chief officer. In this conversation Johnson had intimated that Anderson told him to be careful what he put in the log book.

Johnson today said he had made no protest against the statement at the time. Furthermore, he added that Captain Carey had explicitly told him to be careful what he put in the log and that he had then replied that Anderson had spoken to him about that already.

“You are seriously suggesting that Captain Carey meant you to put a false draught in the official log?” asked Mr. Langton.

“Yes,” replied Johnson.

Mr. Langton suggested that Johnson had put a wrong construction on what Captain Carey had said and that Captain Carey had merely been cautioning him to be generally careful. Johnson did not think so, and said he knew well what Captain Carey meant.

Johnson said he thought overloading was one of the causes of the disaster. He could recall no other definite occasion on which a Lampert & Holt ship had left below her marks. He testified there had been no pumping of water from the Vestris as the ship proceeded out of the harbor.

BUENOS AIRES PUSHES CRIME BELT CLEAN-UP

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The “beer-hall belt” of Buenos Aires, the picturesque sailors’ rendezvous, close to the water front, forming an amazing conglomeration of music halls, cafes and bars, is on the sunset trail.

Notorious places in this district, believed to be criminal resorts, are being cleaned up slowly but surely by municipal authorities. “Padlocking” is proceeding methodically whenever evidence can be obtained. The “belt” has been conceded for years to be a smirch on the city, and recently police raids have been redoubled.

BIG BUILDING TO RISE ON SITE OF THEATRE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The site of the American Theater, in Eighth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, has just been leased for 88 years by the Bethlehem Engineering Corporation, of which Floyd de L. Brown is president, according to an announcement. The theater will be razed and a 50-story office building erected on the property. The rental, it was said, amounts to more than \$12,000,000.

PRODUCERS ASK CHURCH TO HELP CLEAN UP STAGE

Better Class Drama Called Constructive Ally of Religion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The drama was regarded as a worthy and constructive ally of the church by speakers at the first morning luncheon of the Church and Drama Association and the American Theater Association, just held here.

The organizations, representing a combined membership of 15,000 prominent men and women of the city, interested in encouraging better theatrical productions on the stage and screen, became affiliated recently to work out a unified and stronger program for promoting better-class drama.

After hearing Miss Ruth Draper give several of her most popular characterizations, the audience of more than 1000 listened to speeches by Daniel Frohman, producer; Rabbi Nathan Krass, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Dr. George Reid Andrews, executive director of the Church and Drama Association, and others.

The church and the drama should be collaborators rather than antagonists, the speakers asserted. They declared that vigorous public demand for dramatic productions of the finer sort would result in raising the standards of the stage and that the judgment of “competent, educated, sympathetic people” would do more than legal censorship toward that end.

The apathy of the church toward the theater must cease, Dr. Fosdick declared, when it is recalled that millions of boys and girls and men and women are having their thoughts and ideals molded by current motion pictures and plays. “It is time that the better group in the church and the better group on the stage get together and recognize their community of interest,” he continued.

Among the guests at the speakers’ table were Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of President Harrison; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Bruce Barton, and Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert. O. H. Cheney, chairman of the board of directors of the Church and Drama Association, presided.

Club Plans Award to Encourage Art

Town Hallers in New York to Choose One Who Has Done the Best Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The establishment of an annual Award of Merit by the Town Hall Club has just been announced by Francis H. Sisson, president of the organization and vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The award will be made “to the most distinguished member of the club, either here or abroad, who, in the opinion of club members has contributed most to the enlargement and enrichment of life.” The award will be a bronze plaque and is aimed to “increase recognition of and encourage creative work in all fields of endeavor.”

The club, now numbering about 2500 men and women, was formed four years ago and the first award will be made for achievement by any club member during any one of these years. Later awards will be based on achievements the year the award is made.

An old-fashioned town meeting has been called for the Town Hall auditorium on May 24, when the member of the club to receive the first award will be named.

PEOPLE FAIL TO CASH \$46,127,910 IN BONDS

WASHINGTON (P)—The United States is holding \$46,127,910 which belongs to persons who have purchased

government securities and who failed to present them for payment when they matured.

It was shown in the monthly statement of the Treasury that on old debts which matured prior to April 1, 1917 there still was outstanding \$1,814,410 while on the Second Liberty Loan bonds of 1927-42 there remained unpaid \$1,012,850.

Amounts of other issues outstanding on which the owners can no longer collect interest include \$25,107,050 of Third Liberty Loan bonds of 1923; \$1,774,400 of 4 1/2 per cent Victory Notes of 1922-23; \$681,400 of Treasury notes; \$1,439,100 of certificates of indebtedness, and Treasury savings certificates amounting to \$4,177,200.

Cigarette Men Bow to Demand for Clean Copy

(Continued from Page 1)

Stamp taxes aggregated \$46,049,338, an increase of \$12,109,115.

North Carolina, which led the states in paying taxes on tobacco products, returned \$152,941,303 on cigarettes, an increase of approximately \$18,500,000, and \$16,395,004 on manufactured tobacco and snuff, a decrease of approximately \$250,000. The North Carolina cigar tax decreased approximately \$16,000 to \$47,479.

Pennsylvania, which manufactured more cigars than any other state, paid a cigar tax of \$5,133,398, a decrease of about \$28,000.

The smallest tax paid was by Arizona, which returned 30 cents to the government in the first nine months of the year as a tax on cigarettes. The State, however, paid \$85, a decrease from \$161, as tax on cigars.

Cigarette Vending Banned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Supreme Court at Olympia has just approved an ordinance sponsored by Seattle clubwomen to bar cigarette vending machines from stores, clubs, hotel lobbies and other places where minors might patronize them in violation of the law against selling to children under 21.

BALTIMORE BOY SCOUTS SHOW ATTRACTS MANY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Four thousand Boy Scouts and their leaders participated in a demonstration called the “Boy Scout trail to citizenship” which was just held for two days in the Fifth Regiment Armory and attracted approximately 20,000 spectators. The affair was sponsored by the local Rotary Club.

A bridge built by Scouts led to the trail, along which was a log cabin, small bridges, and other woodcraft work. Then the trail led to a typical Indian village where “redmen” did tribal dances and ceremonies. At the end of the trail was a canvas tank where Scouts demonstrated their prowess at diving, swimming and life-saving. Along the route were other Scout demonstrations.

Atlantic City’s ‘Glad Hand’ Revokes Parking Summons

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The “glad hand” of welcome has supplanted a police summons for Atlantic City visitors who inadvertently park their automobiles contrary to traffic regulations, the substitution being made on order of William S. Cuthbert, director of public safety.

Instead of a yellow tag ordering an appearance in recorder’s court, often compelling remaining over Sunday, visitors who park in the wrong place will find a blue tag on their cars, welcoming them to the city, but advising them they have parked in violation to the city ordinance.

HOOVER'S LEGAL REFORM PLANS TO EXTEND FAR

Campaign to Speed Justice and Enforcement Takes in Three Angles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—President Hoover and William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, are pressing forward plans to speed up justice and increase law enforcement efficiency on a three-sector front.

Most of the campaign is going on quietly, and plans are being laid for the advance, though there are occasional skirmish indications of the progress of the work, as in the removal of William A. De Groot, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

However, there are 91 federal attorneys in the United States and it is believed comparatively few of them are likely to be removed as a result of the careful survey of their activities now being made by the Department of Justice. The Administration’s supervision of their work is taking another angle.

The three lines on which the problem of improving the methods of American justice are being attacked, are as follows:

Working Along Three Lines

First: A careful and analytical survey is being taken of the work of every federal attorney’s office throughout the United States, to determine the following facts: Whether the incumbent has been efficient, whether present personnel is able to keep abreast of litigation, and if not, what steps are required to enable it to catch up with cases.

Second: Examination of plans to transfer the dry unit, or some parts of it, from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice. Both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Mitchell publicly expressed approval of this step, but there are many details to be worked out, and legislation is required.

Third: Selection of the members of the national commission which is to be the impartial board of reference to which Mr. Hoover hopes to put up many of the technical problems of reform of criminal procedure.

In view of impatience manifested in some parts of the country at apparent delays in the law-enforcing

campaign, it was said at the Department of Justice that the President’s earnestness to assure lasting results is the cause of slow procedure at present. At the same time, all three steps proposed require legislation to a greater or less degree.

Will Await Regular Session

Mr. Hoover wants the special session of Congress to confine itself to a few tasks, which means that legislation on crime control will not be asked till the regular session in December. In the meantime the preliminary steps of inspection and survey are going on.

Mr. Mitchell feels that the large majority of the 90 or more federal attorneys are zealous and efficient, but that congested calendars and dismissals through failure to prosecute can be remedied by added legal machinery. He is accordingly making a “blue print of reform” which covers the federal prosecuting machinery of the nation, office by office. The results will be kept confidential, it is understood.

In connection with the proposal to transfer the dry unit to the Department of Justice, it is learned that a re-examination is being made of diversion of industrial alcohol.

James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, has reduced the amount of such alcohol manufactured by several million gallons annually. The Department of Justice, it is learned, is now attempting to determine whether this amount cannot be further reduced. Another problem is how much of the dry unit’s activities should be separated from the Treasury Department, where it is at present intertwined with Coast Guard, Customs and Revenue matters.

YOUNG SCHOLAR WINS MEDAL FOR RESEARCH

CHICAGO (P)—His knowledge of the atom has won for Prof. Werner Heisenberg, University of Chicago physicist, the annual medal of the Research Corporation of New York. The winner is 28 years old.

Prof. Heisenberg discovered the “principle of uncertainty,” which is considered by many scholars as important as Einstein’s theory in the field of gravitation.

19,818 ALIENS NATURALIZED

WASHINGTON (P)—American citizenship was bestowed upon 19,818 aliens in March. Statistics of the Department of Labor show the largest number, 8758, came from Italy, while Poland was second with 2444. New York, with 6681, led the states in the number naturalized, and Massachusetts was second with 3174.

TRADE TO STUDY COURTS IN AID OF ARBITRATION

Reforms to Be Drafted by Committee of New York Chamber of Commerce

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An effort to bring about sweeping reform of court procedure in commercial cases has just been initiated by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. The action was taken at the 181st annual meeting of the chamber, which is one of the oldest business associations in the United States.

An extensive study of the administration of commercial law was authorized by the chamber. The work will be undertaken by its arbitration committee, which also will draft recommendations and co-operate with representatives of the bench and bar who are seeking similar reforms.

The report of the committee cited two paramount reasons for a consideration of the revision of court procedure. “In the first place, if there can be brought about a change in the attitude of judges and lawyers toward commercial controversies, it will be of assistance in facilitating commercial arbitration,” the report declared.

“In the next place, dissatisfaction

of business men with litigation comes pointedly to the attention of your committee. . . . There is considerable feeling on the part of business men that inability to support the protracted processes of litigation works injuriously upon business men of small or moderate means.”

CHAIN STORE TAX ACT OVERRULED IN OHIO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLUMBUS, O.—Legislation to tax chain stores failed of passage in Ohio when Gilbert Bettman, Attorney-General, ruled it would be “class legislation,” and in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The system proposed was objected to by the Attorney-General, on the ground that “an individual store doing a given volume of business, if it is the second store of a two-store chain, is taxed at a different rate from a store doing the same volume of business if it is the third store of a three-store chain.”

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Pork Loins	Lean, Very Economical Any Weight Roast	33c lb.
Fresh Shoulders	Splendid Pork Roast Small, Well Trimmed	Lb. 22c
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TREASURY AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

STATE OF SIEGE FOLLOWS RIOTS OF BERLIN REDS

Police in Control After
Serious Street Fighting
of May Day

Serious Communist disorders, occurring at the Mayday demonstration in Berlin, with a number of fatalities in street fighting between the rioters and the police, have ended in a state of siege being declared in the affected districts of the capital. The disturbance, which is said to have been prepared some time beforehand, with assistance from Moscow, is viewed seriously in political circles as involving a setback for the Social Democrats in the Government and an encouragement to the Nationalists. The police are taking every precaution to prevent a spread of the disturbance.

BERLIN (P)—A state of siege has been officially declared in the districts of Neu Kolln and Wedding, where serious Communist disorders took place during the night as an aftermath of the Mayday observance. Berlin emerged from its second night of Communist rioting with 10 fatalities and at least 130 more or less seriously injured. Many hundreds were under arrest. Property damage was considerable. At daybreak the rioters, armed with hand grenades, tear bombs, machine guns, and protected by armored cars, found that the Communists had abandoned the barricades they had built on Hermannstrasse, Neu Kolln, southeastern Berlin. The street was in ruins. Materials which were to have been used for a subway extension had been worked into the barricades. Paving blocks were torn up, trees uprooted, windows smashed and stores looted for more than a mile.

As persons emerged from the barricaded district they had to throw up their hands and submit to search for weapons, many being hurried off under arrest. The police have suppressed for three weeks the Communist organ, Die Rote Fahne (the Red Flag), which was charged with having aided in inciting the Communists. Both the Socialist Party and the trade unions issued press appeals to workers not to heed the Communist agitation.

By 10 a. m. the constabulary was in absolute control of the affected area, searching houses and making a large number of arrests. Many weapons were confiscated.

Prior to May Day the chief of police had issued a warning that an effort would be made by Russian and German Communists for revolutionary action against the Republic. Police officials declared that the truth of this warning was more than proved by the Communist riots. In Russian papers in Moscow and German Communist papers here, they did not, however, accuse the Moscow Government itself of inciting the riots. All the residential and business sections of the city are completely normal and it seems almost incredible that Neu Kolln and Wedding are in a state of ominous unrest.

It is estimated that a total of from 1000 to 1800 workers in various factories in Berlin are striking individually or in groups in response to Communist speeches and posters and as a "protest" against the conduct of the police.

"Soviet Germany" Is Slogan of Communist Rioters

BERLIN (P)—The Communists here predict further "events" and advocate the establishment of a "Soviet Germany." The disturbances, which had been predicted by them for days beforehand, have now been used by them for violent attacks on the Social Democrats, who head the Reich as well as the Prussian Government and the Berlin police. The Social Democrats naturally are in an awkward position, for they themselves are a party of workers.

The Reds knew that they could harm their greatest rivals for popularity among the working classes most if they could induce them to attack the workmen. The fatality list will serve the Communists as good propaganda material for a long time. It is quite generally believed here that the Communist leaders were encouraged, if not incited, by Moscow to stage a big fight in Berlin. The disturbances were caused principally by youths and riffraff. They received support from a host of unemployed and many underemployed workmen in the district. Serious workmen kept away from the fighting. The police dealt with the crowds roughly and often too vigorously. It is a question who will profit most by the affair—the Reds or Nationalists. The latter have been waiting for a long time for such an incident, which they interpret to their followers as the predicted coming of Bolshevism.

NEW YORK SHRINERS ELECT COUNCIL STAFF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—Charles T. Northup of Syracuse is new president of the

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[IN BRITISH COLUMBIA]
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New York State Shrine Council, comprising every Shrine Temple in the Empire State.
Other officers, just chosen at a meeting in Rochester, are: First vice-president, Frank A. Schmidt, Iliou; second vice-president, C. H. Chase, Buffalo; third vice-president, Arthur H. Lee, New York City; fourth vice-president, Wiley H. Wilson, Rochester; secretary, W. H. N. Stowell, Troy; treasurer, Nordin J. Shambrook, Albany. Clifford H. Bradt of Brooklyn, retiring president, received a jewel of the order from the council.

Eastern Roads Cut Grain Rates to Aid Farmers

Backed by Hoover in Plan
to Move Surplus Before
New Crop Comes In

WASHINGTON (P)—A farm relief plan consisting of reduced freight rates on grain has been adopted by presidents and traffic executives of eastern railroads at the suggestion of the Hoover Administration.

The purpose of the reduction, a statement issued after the meeting on May 2, said, is to assist farmers in disposing of the surplus grain left over from last season before the new crops are placed upon the market. Subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroad representatives decided to lower the freight rate on export grain from Buffalo to the North Atlantic seaboard 2 cents a bushel, decrease the rail shipping rate from Chicago to New York from 22 1/2 cents per 100 pounds to 17 cents, and lower the rate between St. Louis and New York from 26 1/2 cents per 100 pounds to 20 cents.

Permission will be sought from the Commerce Commission to make the new rates effective on short notice and no difficulty is expected in obtaining approval. The proposed rates would be discontinued Sept. 30.

After the decision was announced, it was stated at the White House that Secretary Hyde of the Department of Agriculture and Secretary Lamont of the Commerce Department had been active in attempting to obtain lower rates from the eastern carriers with the approval of President Hoover.

It was said at the White House that there is a 150,000,000 bushel carry-over of wheat from last season. Of this amount 50,000,000 bushels were said to be in Kansas, a like amount in Minnesota and the two Dakotas and the remainder scattered through the rest of the wheat belt on farms and in warehouses. A bumper wheat crop was declared to be in prospect this season, and President Hoover and his Administration were represented as wanting to let the surplus out of the country before the new crop is thrown upon the market.

One effect of the announced reduction in eastern export rates, traffic experts said, will be to equalize approximately the export charges through both Atlantic and Gulf exits. It also was said that some of the arrangements necessary to bring this about would be completed by western railroads shortly.

Canadians May Meet Cut

TORONTO, Ont. (P)—The Mail and Empire publishes the following: "Reduction of freight rates on grain shipped from Buffalo to American Atlantic ports may be met immediately and equally by Canadian railroads by the reduction of rates between Montreal and Canadian Atlantic ports, and possibly further by the reduction of rates on grain between western producing points and the Maritimes."

"This was indicated by the comment of H. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway when shown the dispatch from Washington announcing the American grain rate cut, just before he left Toronto for Montreal."

Good Supper Earns \$750,000 Building

C. H. K. Curtis Tells How He
Was Prompted to Add to
Drexel Institute

By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA—The new engineering building—the gift of Cyrus H. K. Curtis to Drexel Institute, just dedicated—was made possible because the donor once took supper at the Institute.

"I would like to explain," said Mr. Curtis, addressing the gathering at the dedication ceremonies, "why I became so interested in Drexel Institute. After supper here I saw great crowds of young people leaving their classes and I reflected that these young people were giving up their

Getting "Wrinkles" on Milkers From a "Dairy Special"



Inspired by its "Good Neighbor" policy to show farmers along its lines how to improve their dairy herds, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has just sent out a Better Dairy Sire Special to cover its entire system. During the three weeks the train is in operation it will stop at 33 communities in Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The train

consists of 10 cars, and is the best ever sent out by the company for such a purpose. At each stop there are lecture demonstrations on improved practices of selecting, breeding, feeding and care of live stock. Motion pictures are shown and illustrated talks are given by representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and state agricultural colleges.

With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press

The Senate continued debate on the farm bill debenture provision.

The House Ways and Means Committee Republicans continued work on the tariff bill.

The Senate Agriculture Committee conducted a hearing on the southern flood condition.

The Senate Judiciary Committee continued discussion of Secretary Mellon's status.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee decided to conduct a hearing on the bill to set up a federal communications commission.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee decided to call more witnesses on Oscar Colquhoun's nomination to the Board of Mediation.

Representative Tilson of Connecticut, Republican House leader, attacked the debenture plan as "direct subsidy."

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Curtis D. Wilbur, former Secretary of the Navy, to be judge of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals; of Charles McK. Saltzman of Iowa and William D. L. Starbuck of Connecticut to the Radio Commission, and Lawrence M. Judd as Governor of Hawaii.

Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia, has reintroduced his bill to deny second class mailing privileges to a newspaper held under common ownership with another newspaper. It would apply only to newspapers hereafter bought under common ownership.

The \$4,250,000 bill for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida was signed by President Hoover.

KELLOGG ENTERTAINED ON LEAVING LONDON

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Frank B. Kellogg before departing for New York participated as an honorary bencher of the Middle Temple, in a picturesque medieval ceremony on May 1. The occasion was "Grand Day" banquet in the Middle Temple Hall.

The proceedings included a procession up the Great Isle—hundreds of law students standing at attention. Mr. Kellogg also visited the House of Commons where he was shown around by James H. Thomas, ex-Dominions Secretary.

EXPERTS DEBATE MOBILIZATION OF REICH BONDS

Secrecy Surrounds Figures
on Annuities Said to Have
Been Offered

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Formal announcement as to whether experts are able to present a unanimous report proposing a settlement of the reparations problem is scheduled for May 6, almost exactly three months after their initial meeting.

The issues which are especially engaging attention now relate to that unconditional portion of the German debt which can be readily commercialized, and the German request for a protection clause applicable to the postponable part of payments.

Mobilization of German bonds is a sine qua non of any agreement, the French declare, and Germans press equally hard for protection to cover them in case economic conditions arise at any time in the future which might prevent them fulfilling their obligations during that period. The greatest secrecy surrounds the new set of figures which are commonly supposed to have been put forward, the experts desiring to guard against such leakage as followed presentation of the Allied and German memoranda.

Meanwhile work is continuing on the bulk of the report, putting on the finishing touches of which may still take experts some little time longer even after a fixed decision on what figures are to be contained in the report is arrived at.

One reason for delay, in announcing results is the absence of Emile Moreau, governor of the Bank of France, and chief French delegate, who has left to take part in municipal elections. This has drawn attention to an interesting feature of local French politics and indicates how strongly attached many leaders of thought in Paris are to their respective localities throughout the country. This interlocking of local and national interests helps explain why, when national policies are at

stake, the country as a whole responds with such unanimity.

Some member of the Moreau family has been for generations Mayor of a small town in Isere department and Emile Moreau himself now holds this position for which he is a candidate for re-election. Roughly 150 senators and 250 deputies of the French Parliament hold municipal mandates as well.

Germans Much Interested in Number of Memoranda

BERLIN (P)—The question whether two or three memoranda will be drawn up if the reparations conference in Paris finally fails, is considered by German official circles much more important than the new discussions of figures which have been going on between Owen D. Young, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and their colleagues.

The Associated Press has learned from a well-informed source that publication of two memoranda would signify, in the opinion of German officials, the grouping of all the credit memoranda against Germany. Three memoranda would mean division of the experts into a group composed of United States and Japan, a group including the rest of the creditors and Germany herself as a third.

Tornado District Gets Quick Relief

Help Rushed to Virginia and
Other Sections of South
That Were Affected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EYE COVE, Va.—Relief parties, organized from volunteer workers as well as trained members of established benevolent and charitable bodies, responded immediately to the conditions left by the visitation of

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tornadoes here, and several other places in the south and central parts of the United States on May 2. From Clinchport, Va., and near-by towns, ambulances, supplies and searchers were sent to this place and the Southern Railway converted one of its trains at the station in Clinchport into a relief camp, whence those who need further help are taken to Bristol, Tenn.

House of Lords Reaffirms Policy of Balfour Note

Labor's Spokesman Declared
Party Would Never Go Back
on International Debts

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The smallness of the Opposition vote (6 to 89) in the House of Lords, when the Earl of Birkenhead moved the reaffirmation of the policy of the Balfour note (the pronouncement of 1922, to the effect that Great Britain would ask from its European debtors only enough to cover its own liabilities to the United States) is regarded in informed circles as decisive evidence that even if Labor again came into office, there would be no change of the Whitehall attitude to the allied war debt question.

Lord Birkenhead's object in moving the resolution was to correct any impression abroad that such a change would under any circumstances, occur. The Government considered it desirable to have this debate in view of the recent declaration of Philip Snowden, former Labor Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Balfour note was "infamous."

Even Lord Parmoor, who replied to Lord Birkenhead, on behalf of Labor, found himself unable to approve Mr. Snowden's expression. "Quite frankly," he said, "I don't like it." He repudiated the suggestion that Labor might under any circumstances go back upon its international debts or other obligations, though still maintaining its position that when the time came to reconsider the Anglo-French debt settlements, both parties might be asked to agree to a revision. The Mayores of Reading for the Liberals repeated the pledge already given by this party in the House of Commons in honor of the country's international agreements.

VERMONT OFFICER CITED

WASHINGTON (P)—Capt. Merritt A. Edson of the United States Marine Corps, whose home is at Burlington, Vt., has been commended for his services with the Marine detail in Nicaragua.

Some New Jersey Farmers Taxed 63 P. C. of Incomes

Survey Reveals Increases Ranging Up to
Almost 300 Per Cent—Many Reasons Given

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A. G. Waller, economist for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, says some farmers have paid as high as 63 per cent of their net incomes to the tax collector.

This was the percentage that 26 dairy and general farms in Mercer County had to deduct from their 1925 profits, according to Mr. Waller's report. Their farms, with an average capitalization of \$21,000, made an average net income of \$492 before taxes and interest on investment were deducted. Of this amount, \$309 or 63 per cent, went for taxes, leaving \$183 to pay interest on the investment.

Records on more than 1000 farms before the war, principally 1914, show that, allowing \$450 for the operator's labor for the year—which was approximately the prevailing annual cost of farm laborers at that time—taxes took 6 to 14 per cent of the net farm income. Figures obtained on an equal num-

ber of farms since the war show that taxes absorbed 9 to 63 per cent of the farm income, after allowing \$900 in the expenses for the year's work of the operator. For neither period was the use of the farm home or the value of farm products consumed on the farm calculated as income.

Some increases ranged up to almost 300 per cent over 1914. "These data show the seriousness of the farm tax problem in New Jersey, which is due in part to the great changes in the social structure of the Nation that have taken place since the Nation began," Mr. Waller said. "Higher standards of schools and improved facilities, such as roads and highways, have had a share in producing higher taxes, which in some cases are out of proportion to the income of given communities. "In some sections the effect of urban development, either actual or prospective, has made the tax situation difficult for those who farm. This has been particularly true in north Jersey and in areas adjacent to Philadelphia."

WORLD TRADE SCALES AGAIN FAVOR BRITISH

So Declares Lord Ebbisham
to Industrialists

LONDON—Lord Ebbisham, ex-Lord Mayor of London, presiding at the annual meeting of the Federation of British Industries, said that it had been decided to send a representative to Ottawa to discuss recent changes in Canada's tariff. The Federation is also sending a deputation to Madrid, with a view of easing the Anglo-Spanish commercial relations.

Referring to the slow but progressive improvement in the British export trade, Lord Ebbisham said: "Now that the export bounties enjoyed for so long by our principal European competitors as a result of currency depreciation is disappearing, the drastic reduction in the costs and prices the British producer has made in the past few years is becoming effective. In short international scales are once again beginning to be weighted in favor of British goods."

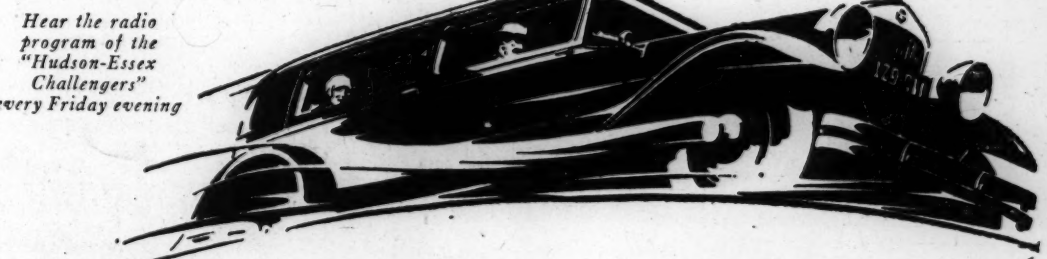
SPANISH AVIATORS WELCOMED IN PANAMA

BALBOA, C. Z. (By U. P.)—After an 1100-mile nonstop flight from Lima, Peru, the Spanish transatlantic aviators, Francisco Iglesias and Francisco Jimenez, landed at Panama Field here at 4:30 p. m. April 30. A large crowd awaited the Spaniards and their famous plane, the Jesus del Gran Poder.

At the last governors' conference in New Orleans, La., Mr. Hoover was represented by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, who discussed on the President's authority, the employment problem.

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Coupe, \$695; 2-Passenger Coupe, \$695; Phaeton, \$695; Sedan, \$695; Standard Sedan, \$795; Town Sedan, \$895; Roadster, \$895; Convertible Coupe, \$895.



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HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
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HOMES SAVED FOR OWNERS BY NEW NOTE PLAN

Pennsylvania Real Estate
Men Refinance Loans
Without Charge

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The small home owner who has got "back" in his payments, or who faces foreclosure under a mortgage note falls due, has found a friend in a newly organized body of real estate men and financiers in this city. Through its activities many homes already have been saved for their owners and its scope is enlarging to such proportions that it may have to be organized on a more extensive scale.

Investigators for the Real Estate Board and the Pennsylvania League of Building and Loan Associations found that scores of men and women, especially those just embarking with small families on a home ownership voyage, have met with some difficulty, or through ignorance of finance methods, have piled up too many imbricatures on their homes. When payments come due and they are unable to meet them, they are faced with the possibility of a sheriff's sale. Notice of this, the investigators found, reduced the small owners to a state of panic and in their distress they have been ready, in some cases, to walk out and leave the house to whatever financial fate may follow, although instances were recorded where owners had invested considerably in the property.

The owner of a Germantown house had virtually abandoned his property because he could not make

a call payment on the first mortgage, although he had paid \$1500 on the property and had spent \$1000 in improving it.

Investigation resulted in the appointment of a joint committee representing the building and loan associations and the real estate board. Philip N. Arnold, president of the real estate board, and Joseph H. Sundheim, president of the building association league, presented the plan to Peter J. Cameron, state banking commissioner, who said it was the most constructive movement in the interest of the small home owner that has taken place in Philadelphia in many years.

The committee makes no charge for its services. When a home owner finds himself in financial difficulties he presents his case to the committee in a frank and free manner, explaining his difficulties and making a statement of his resources. The committee is then in a position to act. The loan is refinanced on a basis which will permit the owner to amortize his loans, take care of interest payments and provide for living expenses.

"We feel as the result of our survey that the joint committee will be enabled to render a very constructive service to the small home owner in that it will save his home from being sold by the sheriff and continue him as a productive member of society. While a payment on a mortgage may not seem large, such payments sometimes appear alarmingly so if the owner of a home has not the money to make them. In many instances the trouble can be adjusted through the building and loan association of which the home owner is a member but when this cannot be done the committee will undertake to adjust the trouble and save the property for its owner."

Relief Move Links Wealth and Labor

Millionaires Prominent on
Committee to Aid Southern
Textile Workers

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Wealth has joined with Labor in a movement here to relieve the needs of the textile workers of the South. Corliss Lamont, son of Thomas W. Lamont, the banker; George du Pont Pratt Jr., grandson of the late Charles Pratt, of the Standard Oil Company, and Frederick Vanderbilt Field, great-grandson of the late William B. Vanderbilt, have just become members of the emergency committee organized here to aid the textile strikers.

The committee, of which Norman Thomas is chairman, is composed of 70 lawyers, teachers, ministers and authors. John H. Erling, a Harvard graduate, is executive secretary. Among the sponsors of the movement to aid the southern textile workers are Susan Brandeis, Prof. Morley R. Cook of the College of the City of New York; Herbert Croly, John Lovejoy Elliott, Arthur Croly, Henry Hays, John Haynes Holmes, Henry R. Linville, Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell, Genevieve Taggard, Samuel Untermyer, Oswald Garrison Villard and Mrs. Stephen S. Wise.

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Tariff Protects Consumer, Beet Sugar Producers Say

Increased Duties Would Insure Nation Against
Return of 1919 Prices, They Tell Congress

To prevent the issues in the sugar tariff controversy which will soon be decided in Congress, the Beet Sugar Producers Association has obtained two articles, one giving the views of the Cuban producers and the other setting forth the conclusions of the American beet sugar industry. The following article deals with conditions in the domestic industry and the attitude of its leaders.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The domestic sugar industry predicates its demand for an increased duty on its commodity on the broad general thesis that an "adequate tariff" is a guarantee of low prices to consumers.

The producers have other arguments, and great masses of statistics to sustain their contentions, but their major claim hinges on this assertion. Stephen H. Love, president of the United States Beet Sugar Association, addressing the organization at its convention here recently, summed up the case for higher schedules with such a declaration:

"Increased sugar duties, 'adequate tariff' in the words of the sugar industry, is the cheapest possible premium to pay for an insurance policy against a return of the high sugar prices of 1919 and 1920, Mr. Love told his associates.

"Danger to the American consumer in the destruction of the home sugar industry is no myth," Mr. Love declared. "What happened in 1919 and 1920, when with domestic sugars out of the way, foreign producers forced the American consumers to pay from 20 to 30 cents a pound is well remembered.

"If permitted to survive the present terrific depression, it is certain that the domestic sugar industry will continue to be the consumers' most valuable insurance against control of this essential food commodity by foreign producers. An adequate increase in the tariff will at least permit the domestic industry to survive."

The domestic producers have three separate agencies in action; the Beet Sugar Association, the American Cane Sugar Association, and the Domestic Sugar Producers Association, which gathers the entire industry in one group, including the Hawaiian and Porto Rican producers. The American producers are strongly united and forcibly led. Associated with them, and incidentally of great aid, is the American Farm Bureau and the National Grange, and a number of commercial groups dealing in sugar.

Firms "Losing Money"

It is the domestic sugar industries contention that additional tariff protection is needed because "nineteen-tenths of the sugar companies are losing money." Duty-free importations from the Philippines, according to the American manufacturers, are working serious hardships on the domestic industry.

"Nine-tenths of the sugar companies are and in the last few years have been losing money," said Mr. Love. "They are under heavy mortgages and even the two beet sugar companies paying dividends are earning meager returns on the money they have invested."

"If insurance of only one or two companies' success against adverse conditions which threaten the ruin of an entire domestic industry, is a criterion of tariff making, then why not force every other automobile manufacturer out of the business and leave the field to General Motors?"

Answer Cubans

As to the contention of the Philippine duty-free sugar imports advocates that the output from this source cannot affect the domestic industry, as at the most the Islands will not produce in excess of 1,000,000 tons, Mr. Love answers:

"Opposed to this argument, the Honorable Pedro Guevara, United States Resident Commissioner for the Philippines has gone on record as saying: 'The possibilities of the Philippine Islands are such as to produce sufficient sugar to supply at least the major portion, if not the whole demand of the American sugar market.'"

It is Mr. Love's further belief that an increase in the tariff will return a higher price to the farmer for his

beets. The division, he asserts, is "about 50-50." A report he submitted showed that there were 100,000 beet growers and 800,000 acres devoted to sugar beet growing in the United States in 1928.

Price Has Not Kept Pace

Harry A. Austin, secretary of the Sugar Beet Association, made a point of what he contended was an unfair discrimination against sugar in the matter of prices. Of 25 leading food commodities, increases in prices since 1913 have ranged as high as 122 per cent on lamb, he said, while that on sugar was 16 per cent.

"Other increases show ham 114 per cent, steak 103 per cent, hens 94 per cent, cornmeal 77 per cent, pork chops 73 per cent, cheese 73 per cent, bacon 69 per cent, coffee 66 per cent, milk 61 per cent, bread 61 per cent, eggs 57 per cent, flour 55 per cent, potatoes 44 per cent, lard 20 per cent, and sugar 16 per cent," Mr. Austin reported.

"Rice has increased only 14 per cent, so that with this one exception sugar has increased in value less than any other food commodity over a period of the last 15 years. The general average increase in the price of food commodities over this period has been 57 per cent."

Balance of Trade

The secretary's report further pointed out that in 1897 when the Dingley Act gave the domestic sugar industry its first great impetus about 86 per cent of the sugar imported into the United States paid full duty while now less than one-half of one per cent pays full duty. The report claimed that Cuban imports of sugar had increased from 492,000 short tons in 1902 to 3,650,000 in 1927, an increase of 640 per cent.

"This was the direct result of the concession of a 20 per cent preferential tariff to Cuba in the tariff on sugar," Mr. Austin declared. "Cuba is now supplying about 50 per cent of the entire American consumption of sugar."

"During the operation of the Cuban reciprocity treaty we have not only remitted between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 in the duty on sugar but the balance of trade in favor of the island group amounted to more than \$2,000,000,000."

Inferior to European

Ernest A. Burgulieres, president of the Domestic Sugar Producers Association, holds that added duties are essential in order to advance the native industry to a point where it equals that of European countries. It is his contention that the domestic sugar industry is inferior to the European.

"European nations are far in advance of the United States in recognizing the wisdom of maintaining a domestic sugar industry," Mr. Burgulieres declared. "The English whose policy for so many years was to buy sugar in the cheapest markets of the world, have fostered a home sugar industry. The other European countries give more encouragement to domestic sugar production than does the United States. From Napoleon's days they have been developing and fostering national independence in the supply of this essential food-stuff."

Mr. Burgulieres emphatically denied that an increasing sugar tariff would jump the price to the consumer. His contention is that only half of the sugar used in the United States is used in the household.

Say Rice Would Be Small

"The opponents of an increase in the tariff on sugar point to the danger of adding millions to the annual sugar bill of the American consumer," Mr. Burgulieres said. "As they put it, they imply that the domestic industry is that much of a burden to the common people."

"How much of an outcry was there

on behalf of the average consumer when sugar prices were 2 cents per pound higher than they are today? The increase we ask amounts to only 64 hundredths of a cent, per pound against Cuban raw cane sugars. "About half of the sugar consumed in the United States does not go over the tables of household users. This half not used for domestic purposes enters manufactured or commercial foodstuffs, generally selling at a fixed price. In the main, they contain so small a portion of sugar that an increase of 64 hundredths of a cent per pound if entirely due to the tariff, would be absorbed in the established prices on these articles."

Peace Conditions Spread in Mexico

Normalcy Expected Shortly in
Rebel Area—Train Service
to Be Resumed

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Government expects restoration of normal conditions in the State of Sonora within a fortnight, and the reopening of railroad traffic by that route to the American border by May 8.

Gen. Juan A. Almazan's troops are concentrating at Agua Prieta and Secretary of War Calles has established headquarters at Hennesio.

A few bands of rebels remain to be cleared out of the mountains. Governors of all states, with the exception of four, have been ordered to stop the recruiting of irregular federal units for action against rebels. The four states excepted were Jalisco, Guanajuato, Colima and Michoacan, where the so called religious rebels have been active.

Border Welcomes Peace
NOGALES, Ariz. (AP)—Gen. Lucas Gonzalez, Mexican federal leader, who took over control of Nogales, Sonora, after an exodus of rebel generals across the international line, was formally greeted at Camp Stephen D. Little by Brig-Gen. Frank S. Cochen of the United States Army and a salute was fired in his honor.

Business concerns on both sides of the border were jubilant over cessation of hostilities.

County Library Serves 73 Units

Experiment in Texas Proves
Marked Success—155,381
Volumes Circulated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—As an example to other counties and to states, the Bureau of Education tells the story of the library of Harris County, Texas, which began as an experiment in 1921 and at the close of last year had 73 stations and owned 30,856 volumes.

Active work began on an appropriation of \$6500 by the county as an experiment for one year. At the close of that time 25 active library stations had been established, 3455 volumes placed in the library and 19,574 volumes circulated. Service and budget have grown steadily and with the close of 1928, the library was circulating 155,381 volumes.

Of the library's 73 stations, 64 are in schools. The central office is located in the courthouse in Houston.

NEW GAME PRESERVE IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The North Carolina department of conservation and development proposes to establish a new state game preserve on 12,000 acres of national forest land near Lenoir, offered by Pisgah National Forest.

The State would stock and administer the game refuge and have complete control over it except from the lumbering standpoint.

ECONOMISTS SEE NEED FOR TRUTH OF EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Finally the conference itself, reported that little could be accomplished because there was no statistical basis upon which to begin. "Nor is this the first occasion," the report concludes, "when public conferences have been embarrassed by a lack of such necessary facts."

Had No Information Whatever

Nor was it the last occasion. In January and February of 1928, when so many men lost their jobs that the United States Senate was stirred to days of discussion, no dependable statistics whatever were available for the total volume of unemployment. At that time, in reply to an inquiry, the Department of Labor declared that it had "no information whatever concerning the numbers unemployed at this time or any other time."

Later on, it is true, the Secretary of Labor made a long report to the Senate, which was widely interpreted to mean that there were in the United States only 1,874,050 unemployed men and women. Actually, the secretary gave no statistics whatever concerning the unemployed.

Commenting on this report, Robert F. Wagner (D), Senator from New York, said on the floor of the Senate:

"The fundamental danger in a misleading report like the one which is now before the Senate is not that we may be led to believe that there are 2,000,000 unemployed when there may be 4,000,000. Such an error can be pointed out and corrected. The real harm is that the public is led to believe that the Government has the machinery and the means whereby it can keep informed of the number of unemployed, when, as a matter of fact, it has no such machinery."

"I know that the public is misled, because the Senator from Utah has been misled. On one or more occasions he has informed us that to get simply to apply to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. He seems to be under the impression, like so many editors whose editorials have come to my attention, that the Bureau of Labor Statistics has the information, when as a matter of fact it has not."

Pretty Much Guesswork

At that time, estimates ran all the way from 2,000,000 to 7,000,000. Some Democrats said the number was appalling; some Republicans said they didn't think so. Both parties seemed to have their eyes on the coming election, which loomed everywhere, instead of on reliable statistics, which loomed nowhere.

To determine the pressure of steam, we do not take a popular vote; we consult a gauge. In politics as in education, though the need for measurement is as great as in physics, we have been guided in the past largely by opinions. In the future, we must substitute measurements.

"The want of measurements blocks both preventive and remedial measures. It gives those of us who are inclined to do nothing about it (and most of us are so inclined about everything) a chance to excuse our inaction by saying: 'Nobody knows how many deserving cases there are—probably not many.'"

No wonder that the favorite way of dealing with the problem of unemployment—what is evidently regarded in some quarters as the only "100 per cent American" way—is to

'GAS' TAX NEARS UNIVERSALITY IN NORTH AMERICA

All United States and Canada Adopt Pay-as-You-Ride Policy for Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The "pay-as-you-ride" gasoline tax program for highway building has now been adopted for every state in the American Union and by each province in Canada, according to William A. McAtee, president of the North American Gasoline Tax Conference.

This policy of making the motorists pay for the roads they use, rather than adding to the burdens of property owners, became unanimous on the North American continent when legislatures of New York and Illinois adopted a tax the past winter. Saskatchewan, the last of the nine Canadian provinces to adopt the program came into the fold last year, Mr. McAtee explained.

Among the states which have employed the gasoline tax for several years there is a continuing tendency to increase the amount of the levy, as the motoring public becomes accustomed to it and, apparently, recognizes the fairness of such a program in meeting the demands for new and better roads made by the ever growing production of the automobile industry, it is pointed out. Until this year no state had levied more than 5 cents per gallon. The South Carolina Legislature, however, raised the rate in that state from 5 cents to 6 cents, effective in March of this year.

How some of the other recent legislatures boosted the tax is shown by the following information supplied by Mr. McAtee:

Kansas, from 2 cents to 3 cents, effective April 1, 1929; Louisiana, from 2 cents to 4 cents, effective Feb. 20, 1929; Wyoming, from 3 cents to 4 cents, effective April 1, 1929; Tennessee, from 3 cents to 5 cents, effective Feb. 16, 1929; Mississippi, from 4 cents to 5 cents, effective Dec. 1, 1928; Indiana, from 3 cents to 4 cents, effective April 1, 1929; Vermont, from 3 cents to 4 cents, effective April 1, 1929; Montana, from 3 cents to 5 cents, effective April 1, 1929. The new law provides for reduction of the rate to 3 cents per gallon after March 31, 1933. Missouri, by constitutional amendment, has established 2 cents as its rate for 10 years.

DARTMOUTH MAN

TO STUDY IN SOUTH

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Leave of absence has been granted to Prof. John M. Mecklin of the department of sociology at Dartmouth College, to go to Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas to study social conditions.

His work will deal particularly with the study of the extent to which religion is influencing social legislation.

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Lobster, Steak and Chop Specials

OTHER GINTER RESTAURANTS

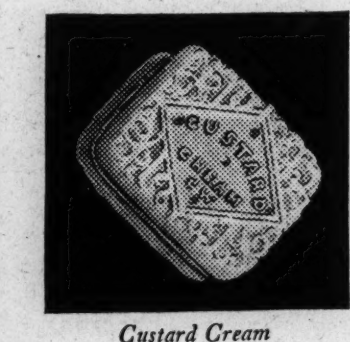
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been handed down from father to son. And they must be baked in the English ovens that have been evolved through the generations with the art of pastry baking. Now such English ovens have been set up in America. You no longer need import England's choicest confection. Crisp, fresh Weston's English Quality Biscuits for your teas, your frozen desserts, your children's parties are now at your store in smart pound packages or in bulk. They cost no more than you have been paying for ordinary cakes and cookies. George Weston Biscuit Co., Inc., New York—Watertown, Mass.—Toronto, Canada.

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TRAPS TO CATCH SPEEDING CARS CALLED MENACE

Building of Highways for Faster Motors Urged at Good Roads Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Speed traps in which touring motorists get legally enmeshed were condemned and better highways, suited to higher speed traffic, were urged at the United States Good Roads Association's convention here.

"Speed traps where officers, anxious for fees, lay in wait for their victims who more often than not are tourists unfamiliar with the local regulations, constitute in some parts of the country one of the gravest menaces possible to promotion of friendly relations with the touring public," declared Thomas B. King of Memphis, state director of the association.

"Such traps must be eradicated if our highway system is to reach its highest end of usefulness."

"Build highways for faster automobiles, for faster cars are sure to come," was the plea of Mrs. Charles Townsend of Washington, D. C. Her appeal followed the declaration of Floyd A. Allen, assistant to the president of the General Motors Company, that hard-surfaced highways, now the boast of highway builders, will be as obsolete as 30-pound railroad rails by 1932.

Must Remove Curves
"Highways must go through the same evolution as did railroads," he declared. "Construction must withstand an enormous amount of high-speed travel under all weather conditions. Sharp turns and curves must be taken out or banked so as not to retard speed. Grades must be cut down, bottle-neck bridges and viaducts widened, towns and cities skirted on the edges by our through highways, in order to avoid urban traffic."

"The same eight-mile-an-hour horse and buggy ideas that held back automobile development for years are holding back our highways now. They wind in and out over hills and across narrow bridges, forgetting the automobile entirely."

Allen described the future main arteries as boulevards, with the "hot dog eyesores" largely removed, with trees and shrubbery added for beautification and with separated lanes for fast and slow travel.

Ask More for Roads
"We've got to teach the business value of beautification before we do that, however," he pointed out.

In passing a resolution asking that federal road aid appropriations be doubled to reach \$150,000,000, the association heard Charles H. Brough, formerly Governor of Arkansas, declare this would be the possible farm

relief. The convention also went on record formally urging federal assumption of the Bankhead National Highway.

New Step Sought in Conference on Calendar Change

Hoover Asked to Propose International Meeting or Accept Participation in One

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—American participation in an international movement to simplify the calendar is urged in a new resolution introduced in the House by Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The resolution recommends that President Hoover propose an international conference for the purpose of accepting, on behalf of the United States, an invitation to participate in one. "An international movement to change the calendar is already in progress and appears to be strongly supported by public opinion in the United States," Mr. Porter pointed out, referring to the undertaking begun by the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce in 1922 to ascertain if public opinion in the various countries favored calendar change.

In this country the National Committee on Calendar Simplification has nearly completed its task, having received hundreds of resolutions and declarations from leading organizations favoring calendar change and the participation of the United States in an international conference.

Mr. Porter finds evidence of favorable sentiment also in the large number of communications he has received and from the testimony given at hearings on the calendar resolution introduced by him at the last session of Congress.

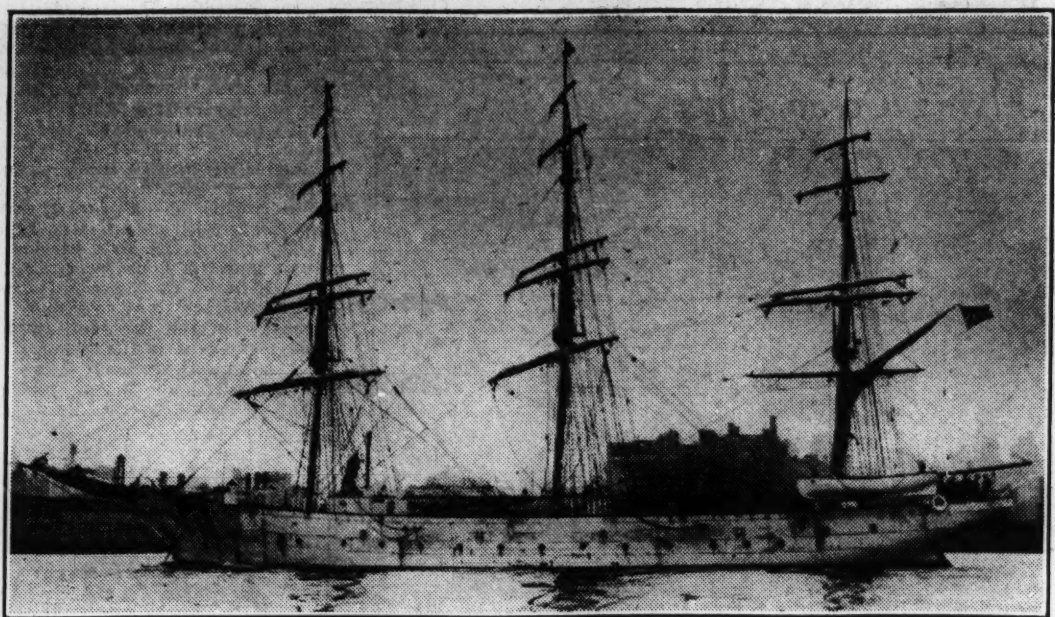
The new resolution cites the action of the Pan-American conference at Havana last year in recommending that the 21 Pan-American countries prepare for an international conference to determine the best method of calendar revision.

\$145,000 BID REFUSED FOR PORTLAND VASE

LONDON (P)—The famous Portland vase, offered at Christie's auction rooms today, was withdrawn after 29,000 guineas (about \$145,000) had been bid, the reserve price not having been reached.

It had been thought that the price for the unique vase might possibly reach £100,000 (approximately \$500,000). The opening bid was 10,000 guineas (about \$50,000), which sum mounted rapidly to 29,000 guineas and then halted.

Up, My Hearties, and Man the Yards



Wide World

If you had your choice of a crossing to Europe on the Leviathan or a cruise into the far corners of the South Seas on the clipper ship shown above, how long would it take to decide just which would be preferable? To the South Seas this ship is going. It is one of the last of the clipper ship type that sailed to Far Cathay from India Wharf in Boston in

the "good old days," only those masters of the wave were built of wood and the one in the picture is of steel. Doesn't it seem absurd to put engines in her? But on calm days and in negotiating narrow inlets among coral islands they will come in handy. The Seven Seas, which is her name, will leave soon for a six months' cruise in the South Seas and that's that.

California Opens Campaign to Help Safety of Public

Motorist and Pedestrian Alike to Be Taught Proper Conduct for Permanent Results

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN FRANCISCO—A safety campaign for the whole public has been organized and set in motion throughout this State by the California Committee on Public Safety, which will bring to the motorist and pedestrian the carefully planned directions of safety experts which have for many years helped to prevent accidents on rail lines and in industry.

Motoring organizations, state and city officials and departments, railways, civic, safety and legislative organizations and other bodies interested in the movement have joined in forming the committee, which is functioning through newspaper and billboard advertising, the radio and motion pictures. Ralph W. Robinson, executive secretary of the San Francisco Traffic-Survey Committee and a member of the safety body's executive committee, said:

"The campaign is being carried on through the frequent application of short lessons. Our radio announce-

ments are short, interesting and frequent. In the motion picture theaters, through the co-operation of Allied Amusement Industries of California, slides are being shown picturing the right and wrong way to behave in traffic, and giving rules of safety."

"The idea of the committee is to keep the campaign continuous, centralized and on a sound basis. We aim to minimize effort and expense, and at the same time accomplish lasting results. We are also backing a bill in the Legislature calling for compulsory safety education in all public schools, and carrying a \$15,000 appropriation for materials to make the course effective."

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL PLAN AIDS MISSISSIPPI

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JACKSON, Miss.—What 15 years' effort has accomplished in education for rural communities in Mississippi is emphasized by W. F. Bond, state superintendent of education. Ninety per cent of the white rural school children in Mississippi, he says, now receive their instruction in consolidated schools, only 10 per cent attending the old-fashioned one and two-teacher institutions.

The value of these schools, according to Mr. Bond, is shown by an increase of more than 500 per cent in the number of four-year high school graduates in Mississippi in the past seven years.

It has flowed at this point of failure—that it elongated slightly where the break occurred," it was explained by Dr. Eugene C. Bingham, professor of chemistry at Lafayette College, chosen temporary chairman of the new society. "Our aim is to learn the fundamental principles which caused or permitted this flow."

A new control method designed to enable beet sugar manufacturers to realize bigger yields in their "bad years," perfected a week ago by Ohio State University authorities, was announced before the convention of the American Chemical Society.

Thirty-six winners in the national prize essay contest for 1928 to 1929 were announced. Seventeen are women, more than 50,000 essays were submitted to the prize essay committee. The prizes range from \$500 to \$200 and aggregate \$12,000.

Chemical Trades Take New Place in United States

Both in Raw Materials and in Finished Products It Shows Remarkable Growth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Tremendous changes in the world market for chemicals have taken place while the American chemical industry has developed from relative insignificance to great importance. These changes have been both in markets and in sources of raw materials, with development of a heavy trade with the Far East and South America.

These changes are discussed by A. H. Swift, of the Commerce Department's chemical division.

Europe, he points out, has always been both the largest market for American chemical products and the chief source of supply for chemicals. At the beginning of the present century Europe took nearly 70 per cent of our exports and supplied nearly 71 per cent of our imports.

Today these percentages have dropped to 41 and 50 per cent respectively.

Once the United States was a heavy importer of sulphur. Now it ships abroad more than 800,000 tons a year. Dye stuff exports, once negligible, now reach 27,000,000 pounds a year.

American chemical exports now total close to \$200,000,000 annually, of which more than \$75,000,000 worth goes to Europe. The United Kingdom is the foremost market, with Germany ranking second, especially in coal tar products, which it is now our greatest single customer.

He Who Runs a Car May Read New Street Sign, Tests Show

Ideal Type Discovered by Municipal League in Campaign to Do Away With Diminutive Placards, Faintly Lettered

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The National Municipal League includes all American cities in its engagement on the project of taking the kinks out of the necks of pedestrians and preserving the schoolgirl complexion of automobile fenders. These two widely differing aims would, at first blush, appear to have not the remotest relation, but the league says, in a recent booklet, that kinked necks and bent fenders are directly traceable to one cause: Blurry, grimy, badly lettered and inadequate street signs.

The league did not pick out Philadelphia invidiously. It specified all American cities, with a few notable exceptions, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Rio Grande.

The trouble is, writes Adolph J. Post, senior assistant engineer of the Boston Public Works Department, and George H. McCaffrey, acting director of research of the Merchants' Association of New York, that American cities have advanced but little in the matter of street name signs since the horse and buggy days. Then, a person who leasured along at five or six miles an hour could read, and if he couldn't read it didn't matter very much because he couldn't have been going any place of importance or else he knew all the street names. But today, with motorcars that are capable of mile-a-minute speed, street signs have almost got to reach right out and meet you halfway.

The ideal sign should inform the modern driver, the writers say, that he is approaching the point where he should turn in ample time for him to regulate his speed, give warning to following traffic, and, if possible get into the most convenient lane of traffic. Or, on the other hand, the sign should tell him he is not approaching that point.

Some signs are so small that they cannot be read from across the street. Others have the letters so jammed together that effective visibility is reduced to the nil point. This caused kinked necks, bent fenders, ruffled tempers, back seat disturbances and long silences on a trip

that otherwise would be very pleasant.

Messrs. Post and McCaffrey explained tests which were made to determine the style and size of letters most suitable. One had three-inch gold letters upon a sand-colored black background. The second was the same as the first except the letters were half an inch higher, and the third was made of blue and white enamel with letters four inches high. This type is known as the New York sign. Tests were made and it was found that sign No. 1 was visible from a distance of 208 feet; No. 2, from 332 feet, and No. 3, from 159 feet.

The authors point out, as a result of their extensive study of the subject, that the ideal, really efficient street signs "should tell the driver when he is approaching the street into which he wishes to turn, whether he should turn right or left, or that he is approaching the block in which he wishes to stop, and they should give him this information in ample time for him to regulate his speed to warn following traffic." Any information the motorist desires to obtain about the best hotel to stop at, where there is a good movie, where he can buy balloons for the children, visit the house where George Washington slept, stood, sat down or ate, and so on, can or ought to be had from the traffic policeman.

The ideal sign, the authors say, has the following characteristics: Height of letter "M" to be four inches, width of stroke to be four-fifths of an inch. Dullest possible background should be sand-colored smalt. (This word is all right. Look it up.) Brightest possible reflecting letter, nontarnishing gold leaf or (b) prismatic glass when more economically developed. It should project over roadway, semaphore fashion, with 14½ feet of clearance and if two signs are on a post, turn outward.

CONCERT FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—A series of five concerts for Negro children will be given by the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra next season, according to an announcement just made by the Municipal Department of Music here.

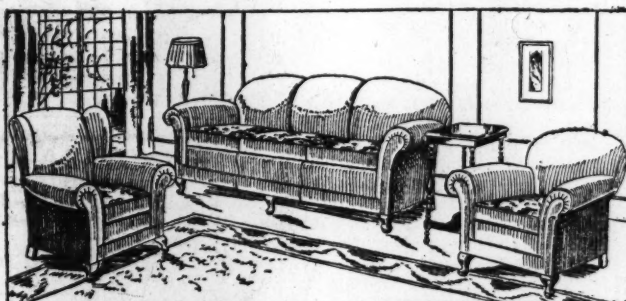
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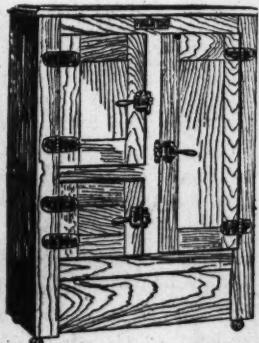
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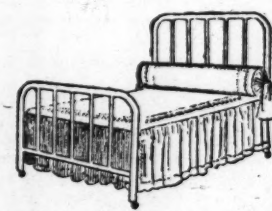
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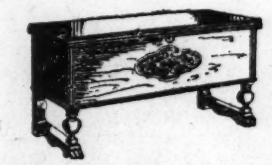
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the suit at the left is of knitted tweed with a matching zephyr sweater with sleeves. The long coat is so smart with its belt and can be worn over other sports clothes as well...

the one at the right is of tweed with a lovely silk blouse in paler shades and a side pleated skirt on a bodice top... while the short jacket is a knockout...

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BOSTON



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AIRFIELDS SEEK COVETED TITLE OF ENTRY PORT

Rigid Requirements Set by
Three Departments of
Federal Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—The designation of an "Airport of Entry" for clearance of airplanes and passengers to and from foreign countries is soon to be sought after as the "sterling" brand on silverware. Only airports which meet rigid requirements of the Treasury, Commerce and Labor departments are to be so designated, according to regulations just announced.

More than two score airports in all sections of the United States, principally those close to the border or at strategic points on the coast, where planes make their first stops in the United States in trips from foreign countries, have applications pending.

Only about 12 airports will be so designated, however, it was indicated here, and this will mean that customs and immigration officers will be assigned to them to supervise entrance and clearance of planes and goods, and the entry of aliens. These airports will be required to provide offices for the customs and immigration services, and a loading platform from which planes destined for foreign countries may take off. They also will be required to charge service rates approved by the Department of Commerce, and to permit zone but licensed planes and pilots to operate in and out of the field.

Business Puts Shoulder Back of Peace Move

(Continued from Page 1)

the five-day convention. This was the speech of Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company.

He charged that credit inflation is the result of rapidly expanding loans of surplus funds made by investment trusts and corporations to the call money market, and that the solution is in some form of control, legislative or voluntary, within the call loan market of the New York Stock Exchange.

"Invisible Money Market"
Regulation for a new "invisible money market" that has grown up with widespread stock speculation was urged by Ayres. He contended that surplus funds from corporations were being diverted into the call loan market where they have brought a new kind of credit inflation, responsible for the rise in the paper value in stocks, and of consequent speculation.

For example, Mr. Ayres said, a man or woman who bought shares in an investment trust or other corporation might unwittingly take part in this movement. The investment trust would take the money, he said, and put it in the call loan market, awaiting the time when it could buy securities at lower prices.

This practice had been going on in the past five years to vast degree, he declared. The main cause of recent credit inflation, he argued, "has been the development in this country in the past three years of a vast, rapidly growing, unofficial, invisible banking system—a banking system by which the corporation having excess funds lends those funds to the call money market of the New York Stock Exchange and builds up what we have come to know as loans to others—brokers' loans for the account of others."

A Form of Banking
Mr. Ayres insisted that this was a form of banking, since it makes loans and takes "deposits" in the form of money invested by individuals, buying its shares. Though a form of banking he insisted it is not regulated as ordinary banking would be by state laws and operations of the Federal Reserve System.

"I have come to the conclusion," he said, "that there is going on in this country a very serious degree of a new kind of credit inflation; one that is rapidly impairing the usefulness of our commercial banking system, because it is resulting in taking corporation money out of the banks and banking it in the loan market; one that is rapidly undermining our Federal Reserve System, because all this is outside the control of the Federal Reserve System."

"The solution for the problem," he said, "is some form of control, legislative, voluntary, or a combination of both in the call loan market of the New York Stock Exchange."

"The modern business man is a

success or failure, largely depending on how much he applies natural science to his business," declared Mr. Kettering. Research, he said, is instrumental in producing change, and it is largely responsible for the recurrent alterations in models and designs of automobiles. The only product of the research man is change.

The fundamental force which changes business is quite simple. It is the younger generation—the fact that the United States has 25,000,000 new people every 10 years. Their views are new. Mr. Kettering said, their tastes are new, their likes are new—and change.

Advancing waves of other peoples' progress sweep over the unchanging "National Transportation Board" by the Government to study and correlate facts of air, rail, water and highway relations in the interest of the traveling and shipping public.

They forecast a shipment of 1,000,000 motor vehicles to 104 foreign countries from the United States this year. At the same time they backed larger road funds from the Government, service of federal engineers to aid South American countries, and support for the Inter-American Highway, linking the United States with 20 American republics.

Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, recommended complete suspension of all immigration into the United States from Mexico and New World countries as well as Europe, in a discussion before the general session of the Chamber.

"Public Wants No Immigration"

"The public wants no more immigration," he said, "the population of the United States is increasing now at the rate of one every 20 seconds, three a minute, 150 an hour, 1,500,000 a year. What are you going to do about it? You cannot solve this question simply because some people think they can bring in a little cheaper labor."

Referring to a resolution before the chamber advocating repeal of the national origins law, Mr. Johnson said: "The resolution is as silent as can be on the Mexican invasion, the retaking of Texas by peaceful invasion. What are you going to do about it? You are going to suspend it. This is inevitable. Then why don't you do it on a plane that conforms to the method of restriction of Canada and the Latin-American countries? Otherwise you will have treaty trouble."

"In my opinion, gentlemen, this matter is marching along so fast that this chamber, in its desire to point the way, might just as well take a bold step and declare a suspension of immigration from all countries, with the exception of certain close family relatives, wives, children, fathers and mothers. I think this is an inevitable step."

The chamber passed a score of resolutions on diverse subjects in its concluding sessions. These included many topics discussed in previous sessions.

To Have Own Farm Board
On agriculture, it decided to name its own committee to follow developments of legislative projects now before Congress.

On the merchant marine it advocated withdrawal of government competition and the continuation of a reduced shipping board to carry on the regulation of shipping in its relation to the public.

The chamber also asked repeal of the national origins clause of the Immigration Act, and deplored efforts to minimize the power of federal courts, or to limit the discretionary power of judges.

It likewise advised uniformity of aeronautical legislation among the states, and construction of airports. At the same time it endorsed Mr. Hoover's plan to secure legislative authority to name highway advisers to Latin-American republics, where the nations in question requested such services.

Regarding cable service in the Pacific Ocean, the chamber said: "There is need of improvement in transpacific facilities to permit more complete press messages upon important subjects."

"That there may be improvement in such facilities, we request the Government of the United States to make representations to the Chinese Government for the purpose of obtaining from the Chinese Government equality of American companies with the companies of other countries in rights heretofore granted by China relating to press messages, which rights expire in 1930."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S VISITORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Almost 1,000,000 motor passengers passed through various customs ports into British Columbia during 1928. Of these more than 500,000 came into the Province over the Pacific Highway alone while thousands of Americans entered over highways entering the Province at interior points or came by ocean ferry to Victoria and Vancouver Island.

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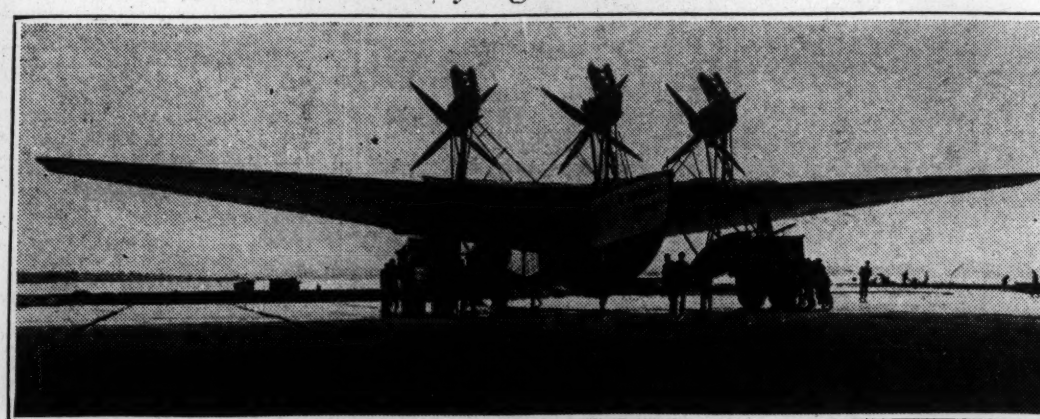
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COMPLETION of the three giant flying boats of the Romar type, designed by the Dornier Flugzeugbau Gesellschaft is reported from Berlin by the assistant trade commissioner of the Department of Commerce, A. Douglas Cook. Two of the ships have been tested and accepted by the Deutsche Luft Hansa, according to Mr. Cook. The third, he reports, will probably be accepted following tests scheduled at Travemünde, but delayed by weather conditions.

With these planes, the Deutsche Luft Hansa intends to inaugurate a transatlantic service to Paderborn and Buenos Aires, probably in the fall of this year. Only mail and freight will be carried at the outset. This development, Mr. Cook states, naturally rests on the satisfactory preliminary flights of the planes. Their success will mean that the Luft Hansa will order three more Romars. The regular transatlantic passenger service is expected to begin before the fall of 1930.

**USELESS TO ASK
EDUCATION COST,
DR. LITTLE SAYS**

Intangible Asset and Cannot Be Reduced to Cash, He Tells Chamber

The great American tendency to ask the cost of everything menaces the progress of education, asserted Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Michigan, at a members' luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, May 2, where he spoke on the relationship between higher education and business.

Cost of education, he said, can only be measured by the gross cost, or the outlay, and then in a most inadequate way. The net cost is the balance between expenditures and the returns on the money invested, he pointed out, but that is impossible to measure. Efforts to find the cost of education per student, however, are frequently made, are useless and any arbitrary figures arrived at are artificial at best, he declared. It involves the value of time used, and time means different things in value and output, when applied to the various phases of educational work.

Education, he said, is an intangible asset which cannot be reduced to figures. He referred to the proposal of John D. Rockefeller that each college student be required to pay the full cost of his education, to impress him with the value of it. This idea, said Dr. Little, sets an erroneous value on education, and if a college charges \$800 a year for tuition, it would appear to the student that such a figure was the cost, whereas it is nowhere near it. Education costs, he said, cannot be treated with arithmetical preciseness.

Business can look vocational training squarely in the eye, said Dr. Little, asking if the business world wanted men trained to fit a specific niche in the present scheme of things, or to have a broader vision and be able to look ahead. Vocational phases of education are best learned on the field of achievement itself, he said, pointing out that the colleges can help, but that the students do not learn practical things without actual experience.

Dr. Little advocated closer relationship between college presidents and alumni, and praised the man who does the unusual and who will get an education by a new method of approach, although college presidents prefer the orderly professor who follows rules rigidly without disturbance to anybody and who does not bring up new problems to keep the head of the college awake when he should sleep.

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**Baltimore on Show
in Windows of City**
750,000 Maryland People See
Homemade Goods in Unique
Types of Display
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—A unique industrial exposition, staged in 265 store windows, attracting 750,000 people from all parts of Maryland and surrounding states in a single week, has just been brought to a close here.

Space in the windows, lent for the week to the Baltimore Association of Commerce, was allotted to local manufacturers, who provided animated displays showing in detail how their products are made.

One of the principal exhibits was that of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, showing the location of the city in relation to raw material and agricultural zones and the part of the railroad in linking the city with these areas.

The evolution of a rubber heel was shown in one display, and of an expensive silver service in another. Printing, glass blowing and hundreds of processes with which the average person is only slightly familiar, were shown.

Two thousand manufacturing concerns in Baltimore make 1500 different products, announcements said, and these products are valued at \$700,000,000 a year.

**DETROIT GROUP
TO BUILD HUGE
FLYING BOATS**
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—A group of Detroit financiers have acquired American rights to manufacture the German Dornier Wal multimotored flying boats, and will use the 25-passenger aircraft on passenger air routes to be established on the Great Lakes and coastal waters of the United States. The announcement was made here by A. A. Schantz of Detroit, president of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

The first aerial line will be inaugurated about June 1 by the Stout-Detroit and Cleveland Air Lines, which will maintain a passenger flying boat service between Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo with two Dornier Superwal flying boats now being built at the Friedrichshafen (Germany) plant of the Dornier Wal Company, of which Dr. Claude Dornier is the president.

The new flying boats will be manufactured here by A. A. Schantz by a subsidiary of the Ford Motor Company, which is to be known as the American Dornier Company. Schantz

**California Now
Owner of Noted
Redwood Grove**
**One of Most Famous Tracts in
State Becomes Property
of the People**
BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SAN FRANCISCO—One of the most beautiful giant redwood groves in this State has been deeded to the people of California for permanent preservation in its natural condition. It has been announced by William E. Colby, chairman of the California State Park Commission.

The grove consists of 44 acres of heavily timbered land 10 miles north of Crescent City in Del Norte County. Being located on the Redwood Highway, the direct scenic coast route taken by motorists between northern California and Oregon points, it is easy of access, and will be enjoyed by a large number of travelers annually. It will be known as the Frank D. Stout Memorial Park.

"In making this splendid gift to the State of California," Mr. Colby said, "the family of the late Frank D. Stout has assured the preservation of one of the most beautiful tracts of redwoods in California."

Save-the-Redwoods League, through which arrangements for the gift were made, issued this statement in connection with the donation:

"The tract is considered by experts to be one of the gems of the California redwood belt. Not only does this area contain some of the finest and largest specimens, but luxuriant undergrowth of giant sword ferns, oaks and other plants typical of the northern redwood forests."

Mr. Stout, for whom the grove has been named, was president of the Del Norte Lumber Company, which included the grove in its holdings. The gift was made by Mrs. Clara W. Stout, Mrs. Katherine Stout Armstrong, Mrs. Calista Stout Struby, Mrs. Eleanor Stout McRae and Allison B. Stout.

**New York Crowds Flock to See Dogs
Go Through Paces on Kindness Week**
**Wise Rovers Show Their Aptitude for Many of the Things
That Make People Remark That "It Seems
as If Poor Rover Could Talk"**
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An intellectual afternoon with the dogs was one feature of New York City's emphasis on being kind to animals. It was held at the Waldorf and was, perhaps, one of the most unique "afternoons" ever arranged here, its purpose being to advance appreciation of the intelligence which animals often exhibit. Because of the humanitarian nature of the entertainment, no admission was charged, and hundreds of persons had to be turned away from the exhibition of "high brow" canines.

Fellow, a valuable German shepherd dog, of New York City, who has appeared before professors at Columbia University and who amazed them, performed not as "a trick dog," it was explained by his owner, J. Herbert, artist and lecturer, but as "a dog who understands words." Following his act, his seven-month-old daughter, Sensible, was sold at auction for the benefit of the New York Anti-Vissection Society and fetched \$225.

Jerry, of Los Angeles, the Alaskan "husky" who can ride bareback, also was presented. Although once known as "Jerry the Terrible," he was now said to be a genial and successful vaudeville performer. Princess Jacqueline, of Waterville, Me., illustrated briefly the fine art of dog talk, but Sambo, a black spaniel of Allston, Mass., had developed such a gift for talking that he could produce a Boston University certificate.

Around the world in 23 days by airplane was the achievement of Tail Wind, a Sealhym terrier, who appeared on this occasion. His famous trip had been made in the City of New York with his owner, John Henry Mears. An English beagle

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Question of Correct Speech

By HAROLD HOBSON

Oxford, Eng.

THE perennial fascination which questions of grammar exercise over the ordinary reader of English magazines and newspapers is astonishing when one considers that even to professional scholars grammar is not a very rewarding subject. Yet on all hands one finds evidence of the interest which the average man takes in this apparently driest of studies; people become absorbed in small points in the mere mechanics of language which would never think of seeing to what fine uses language has been put in the works of great writers.

One of the most popular features of a well-known weekly magazine is a couple of columns which for some years now has been regularly filled with grammatical conundrums; and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently delivered a most important political speech, it was not his denunciation of opponents nor his defense of his own party that aroused the keenest discussion in the newspapers, but the question whether Mr. Churchill, in using the term "choate," was enriching the language with a new word or only displaying an ignorance of the rules of grammar. The most recent example of interest in this subject is furnished by a letter to the London Saturday Review, which inquired whether H. G. Wells could be in any way justified in making *Puppy Clarges*, a character in "The World of William Clissold," commit the enormity of using a singular verb with a plural nominative in the phrase, "Here's the documents."

Without a Fixed Guide

This is a question worth asking, for it goes right down to the fundamentals of grammar, and fundamentals are always interesting. Before we can answer it we have to consider what are the laws of speech, how they are formulated, who is responsible for them, how far and on whom they are binding. In England it is not easy to give a clear and definite

answer to these inquiries. In one small part of the subject of speech, pronunciation, there is comparatively little difficulty, for the Oxford English Dictionary is acknowledged as the final authority.

But the O. E. D. is too bulky, difficult, and above all too expensive to be of much direct use to the average man, and it is highly probable that the standard of correct speech generally accepted in the British Isles will soon, on account of the wide range of its influence, be the pronunciation adopted by the announcers of the B. B. C., who speak according to instructions given to them by a committee set up about a year ago. Mr. Bernard Shaw is a member of this committee, and Mr. Bernard Shaw is a member of the committee.

What is the object of speech? Englishmen, however, have to get along without any authoritative help like this. If they really want to know what speech is correct and what is not, they have first to decide what the object of speech is. If it is merely the making of pleasant noises, as some advanced writers believe, then any form of words which gives agreeable sound to the ear is permissible. But generally the object of speech is taken to be the communication of ideas, and fundamentally grammar is neither more nor less than a classification of those words which experience has shown to communicate ideas most effectively. In English the final test by which an unusual expression stands or falls is not, does it agree with the rules laid down in the school textbooks, but,

does it reveal the writer's meaning better than any combination of words in accordance with those rules? If it does, it is permissible, and if it is an expression that gains currency all previous history suggests that the English language will be modified so as to admit it as grammatical. Familiar examples of this are the manner in which the plural form of address in connection with only one person has gained universal recognition, and the complete change that has taken place in the meaning of the word "prevent."

The people least likely to contravene accepted usage without good reason are a country's leading writers and the best educated section of its population, and the general rule may be given that the standard of correct English at any time is the form of speech adopted by these two overlapping classes. An expression is grammatical if it is in accordance with their practice, and ungrammatical if it is not. This is perhaps vague, but it is the most definite thing that can be said on the subject. It is of course another question whether everyone should be subject, as in France, to the discipline of a carefully organized grammar, or whether as in England they should be allowed a wide latitude in modifying their language to meet their developing needs. In any case, the sentence from Mr. Wells quoted above cannot be defended, because no educated Englishman, as *Puppy Clarges* purports to be, would at present confuse the singular and plural numbers in so glaring a fashion.

Early English Foundation Adapted to Modern Needs

London, Eng.

THE History of the Roan School, Greenwich, by J. A. Kirby, is of considerable interest because it constitutes a cross-section of English educational history from the start times until today. In 1644 John Roan, a gentleman of the Greenwich, bequeathed estate of the annual value of £95 for the education of as many poor children as practicable up to the age of 15, £2 a year to be allowed to each child. The same estate today supports two excellent secondary schools of about 500 pupils each, for boys and girls, respectively, and still fulfills the founder's purpose in the main, as these schools are chiefly for children proceeding from the local elementary schools.

One is impressed as one reads the book with the faithfulness of the trustees through so many decades, and with the remarkable quickening of public interest in education since the middle of the last century.

In 1853 a report issued on the school roused the people of Greenwich to the need for improvement, and from that time it became a center of eager public interest. The coming of state elementary education led to its reformation as two secondary schools, which rapidly assumed an important place in the life of the district. After 1910 its influence was greatly extended by the growth of its social activities, and in the foundation of parents' evening, a dramatic society, an old boys' club and a fully equipped athletic club under Mr. Crofts, and the later development of camping, scouting and a literary club under Mr. Hope, the latter of which came into line with progressive thought throughout the country. The girls' school is in no way behind.

Britain owes more than can be calculated to the public spirit of its early founders of schools, who, poor and to the trustees who have preserved the foundation intact through the centuries and adapted its resources to modern needs. A very large proportion of the best secondary schools have an origin similar to that of the Roan School, and it is only in the last two decades that other means of secondary education have been provided to any satisfactory extent.

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The Vacation Camp

II—Finding a Camp Suited to the Child's Special Needs

By A. J. PEELE

SUMMER camps may be conveniently divided into three distinct groups—the Recreational camp, by which is meant recreation through physical activities associated with outdoor life; the Educational camp, which emphasizes occupational activity along definite educational lines; and the Specialized camp, with the primary emphasis on the teaching and expression of specific arts, crafts and experimental activities. This rough distinction is convenient only for showing where the emphasis is laid, for with the majority of camps—in whatever class they may be placed—there are common activities and attractions. That is to say, each of these classes overlaps one or both of the other two; the educational and specialized camps are also recreational, not only in that they provide mental recreation, but because their programs include opportunities for organized physical recreation and social activities.

The Recreational Camp

The majority of summer camps for young folks have been organized for the purpose of providing wholesome organized outdoor life under the guidance of men and women competent to interpret to the child the wonders of nature; the value of cooperative service, and to show boys and girls how to get the greatest enjoyment out of living. Since, under modern social conditions, the child's opportunities for giving vent to his bottled-up energies and for his restricted expression of physical activity, are somewhat limited for the greater part of the year by school demands, apartment and city life, and many other restricting influences, the recreational summer camp is a wonderful outlet for this reserve of stored-up energy.

The important fact that the summer camp provides organized activities for boys and girls, is something that parents should give careful consideration. There are many children who appear to lack that wholesome desire or inclination to play with other children. Or, if they play, they are sometimes misfits. In other words, they fail to "click" in juvenile society. In a summer camp wise and sympathetic leaders are able to correct, in a large measure, this overemphasized tendency to individualism which makes it hard for the child to appreciate and express co-operative effort.

I recall an instance of a boy who positively had no desire or love for sports in which a certain degree of skill and teamwork are required. He didn't like baseball, football or tennis. On his return from a summer camp, his parents discovered to their joy that this unnatural disinclination to engage in boyish sports, had been largely overcome. This had been brought about, not so much by the opportunity he had had to play with the boys of the neighborhood—but by sympathetic understanding on the part of the director and counselors.

Then there is the other side of organized recreational activities, which should be taken into consideration. There is on the part of some camp directors, a tendency to overorganize. This is particularly true of some of the larger camps. The effect of this is that the child is conscious of being controlled by a time-table, a schedule, a program. This is fatal to free expression, and is a frequent reason why some camps are not popular with certain types of boys and girls. Self-directed activities are a need for every young person, and opportunities for such self-direction, when

furnished by the summer camp, are invaluable in developing initiative, self-reliance, leadership and co-operation. Many summer camp directors realize this, and the camp day is not run according to a hard and fast schedule in which the activities for every half-hour are prearranged and advertised. The value of the freer type of camp may be illustrated by the case of a girl of 14 who went to this kind of summer camp; she was so dependent on others to tell her what to do that when she had to do for herself she would at once start crying. The director tells us that this was one of the most pitiful cases with which she has ever had to deal. But she enlisted the help of every girl in camp, and they all worked to give this girl confidence in herself. She was in that camp for three consecutive years, and at the end of the third year she was the "Honor Girl"—considered best all-around girl in camp!

Much depends on the disposition of your child as to which type of camp will help him most. If he shows a disposition to rely altogether too much on what others do and arrange for him; then he would benefit greatly from the kind of camp in which boys plan their own trips, amusements, and activities, assisted, in a large measure, of course, by counselors. If the child seems to be for disciplined activity and conformity to rules and authority, then the camp in which the activities are guided and controlled by counselors and directors, very much in the same way as a well-organized school, will be beneficial and should result in that respect for authority and discipline which may have been lacking.

The Educational Camp

The purpose of the educational camp is to provide opportunities amid pleasing and wholesome outdoor surroundings, for acquiring a knowledge of some definite subject; but more along the lines of socialization, than by the methods of the lecture-room. As an example: There are certain summer camps that specialize in the teaching and practice of French. But their normal camp activities differ in no way from those of the ordinary recreational camp, except that conversation is carried on in French, and during part of the day definite instruction is given in the French language. Then plays—which have a part on the program of this kind of camp—are in French; all the camp songs are in French; in fact one can hardly conceive of a

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more fascinating or interesting way in which to learn the French language, or to brush up one's rusty knowledge of the subject.

Under the heading of educational camps, we must not omit those that devote a considerable part of the program to wood-craft, and nature study. While, to some degree, all camps encourage their youthful guests to study the trees, the birds, and other beauties of nature, there are certain camps in which this is emphasized. For the boy or the girl with a penchant for botany, geology, forestry, or any other science in which knowledge is gained by observation of nature, this class of camp would prove really attractive.

Then there are camps that make a point of providing individual or class tuition in any subject in which the boy or the girl needs coaching, or in which he or she is backward. The counselors in these camps are for the most part school-teachers and tutors. For those children who have not been studying intensively during the school year, and to whom a complete change of activity, both mental and physical, does not appear so necessary, a tuition camp may be a desirable and pleasant way of making up work in the summer. Parents would be wise, however, to assure themselves that the camp is not bringing too much of the rigid type of school-room discipline to the child.

The Specialized Camp

This line of distinction between this and the educational camp is rather fine, since education covers a wide field of activity—one can be educated to sing, to act, to dance, just as much as to speak French or solve mathematical problems. The distinction I have made is to group under head those camps which provide a special opportunity for self-expression in the arts, as a means of recreation, rather than as an avenue toward a definite end, either vocational, or as education for the purpose of securing a Master's degree. Included in this group are those

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camp in which considerable time is devoted to music, both singing and orchestral. I remember that some years ago a "singing" camp in New Hampshire was a very welcome guest at many other camps in the neighborhood.

While play-acting is a feature in almost every large summer camp, regardless of type, and furnishes pleasant occupation for summer evenings, the drama is a special emphasis in certain types of camp. It is more than a pastime. The guests are all young people interested in the dramatic art, and their activities in the camp are oriented in that direction. Often professional actors and actresses are directors of these camps.

There are camps specializing in the fine arts as represented by sketching, painting, the plastic arts. Community of interest brings together to these camps, young people who find many opportunities of giving and receiving ideas which enrich their experience and add enjoyment to their work.

Camps for boys in which manual and mechanical training is stressed, are wonderful antidotes for the too-bookish type of boy who is not handy with tools and who finds too little outlet for practical expression of theoretical subjects. I recall a boy whose interest in mathematics dates from the time in which he built a boat, in a summer camp, under the

direction of a trained and sympathetic technical school teacher. On the other hand, of course, this kind of camp would be a real joy to the boy who is happiest when he has a chisel or a plane in his hand, and who is always threatening to remodel the furniture in the home. If you have such a boy, send him away to a summer camp where he can build boats, bookcases, and anything else that seizes his mechanical fancy. It may prove less expensive than giving him free-rein in the home!

Never before were there such opportunities for boys and girls to do the things they most want to do as are provided by the summer camps today. But with this tremendous development of the summer camp has come the increasing need for parents wisely to select the type of camp best suited to develop the life of the boy or the girl, along the line that will aid and not handicap him or her, in the years to come.

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Mary Webb—An Appreciation

THERE is a country to westward in the English midlands which has been well described as lying on the edges of the hills of difficulty—this is that rather lonely belt of pastoral mixed with solemn woodland forming the borders of "proud Salopia." A country sparsely inhabited and shut away from the rest of England by little dimpled hills, an intermediate land, as it were, looking westward to the wilder heights of ancient Wales and full of memories of old hermits, old beliefs, old schemes of living. A district which apart from its sleepy market towns, its Jacobean houses set in fine parklands, its heights crowned with yew trees or old stone circles, one would guess to be historic since some mysterious quality of romance seems to inhere in the very outlines of its rolling pastures, its primrose dells, its oak woods humped up against the sky and its distant heights all azure loveliness in the morning and flaming glory at sundown.

This is the countryside recently made famous in English-speaking lands by the poems and novels of Mary Webb. Most of her difficult days were lived in it so that one could consider her as an example of the undoubted correctness of Taine's theory that "milieu" or natural environment is often a most powerful influence in the character of a writer. At any rate the hills of difficulty were more than allegorical in her case, for in both experience and art she had to climb. Her journeying was made joyful, however, because she was a true poet living in a corner of the world where poetry is life. Sitting on a sunny hilltop, the other day, I, too, looked out across the hammock-shaped plain to those mysterious western heights that so attracted her imagination and which through her writing have lately become familiar to the world. It was so quiet around us that though drawn up at the side of a high road joining two little market towns we might have said, with Prue Sarn, that "it was still enough for some miracle to come about." The plain below was empty; southward we could see a line of bluish hills and on the highest of these that curious rock known as "The Devil's Chair," to which, in old Shropshire days, came lads and lassies on Palm Sunday morning seeking enchanted arrows of gold. Wild and beautiful the fortress-like summit rose against the clear blue sky, a "rock," in Mary Webb's words, "smooth with age, fronting everlastingness, lonely, impervious, weatherproof." A little lower down to southward were the Stipper Stones with their moors covered, over with whinberry plants where Deb and Lily, in *The Golden Arrow*, yes and Mary Webb herself in her market-gardening days, would hover whole mornings long among the wild bushes tipped with crimson searching for those mysterious her-

Who'll walk the fields with us to town
In an old coat and a faded gown?
We take our roots and country sweets
Where high walls shade the steep old streets,
And golden bells and silver chimers
Ring up and down the sleepy times.

Such straits as she must have known as a small cultivator in wartime were peculiar of course to this particular period of her career; her youth having been passed in comparative affluence, and it is becoming harder for us to regret this difficult period since it was after an exceptionally bad market day that she seems to have sat down to consider what merchandise, other than material, she had in the house; to have decided that she had much ancient country lore, a minute knowledge of her neighbors and an immense joy in natural beauty, all of which could possibly be shared with the world.

In a post of the countryside Mary Webb will appeal to English-speaking people the world over, for in her verse, the ouzel and the cuckoo sing, the hawthorn foams about the hedges, the wood doves coo and the red rose climbs to look in at the cottage window. In her novels, the same love of nature appears interwoven with old tales, old ways and old tragic fates very true to the border character as it was, maybe, fifty years ago. A legend, remembered perhaps as she walked to Shropshire thinking of elves and blossoms, and telling herself that:

Neither bells in the steeple
Nor books old and brown
Can disengage the people
In this slumbering town.

seems to have started her on her career as a novelist. Once started, she wrote more and more, achieving immediate recognition in literary circles but very small financial gains; enough in time, however, to free both herself and her husband from market-gardening and take them to London to more congenial toil.

It was Mary Webb's happiness to be a poet, despite the fact that she saw many things in her rustic life that less sympathetic observers would not have seen. How the plowman, turned preacher for the Sabbath, was moved almost to tears by the beauty of the landscape. How the frugal meal beneath the lit lamp on the cottage table was like a sacrament because love was there. How the poor country woman was terrible to contemplate, a sweet moved by the sight of a horse and remembering her dear love and one-time home. But, indeed, a very gracious spirit pervades all Mary Webb's writing, counteracting such gloomy stuff as some old country enchantments would seem to have been and making them quite innocuous. There is a wild poetic justice about her work. So, if things of dread sinister seem sometimes to be terrible to contemplate, a sweet spiritual light shines out beside them, counteracting their evil influence at every turn. Prue Sarn "the daggy angel" who works and prays and furrows along with him all day, or digging spade for spade; John Arden, the sheep master, setting his kindly lamp at evening in the window of the high cottage on the moor and those words of golden counsel to those who seek the enchanted ridge; Edward, the kind young minister, in "Gone to Earth"—these are all examples of her beautiful poetic delineations of character.

To make beauty out of the piping calls in the spring woods, the distant hills, blue like peacocks, the breast of purple in the tree tops, the soft yellowing of celandine in the rookery or the scented hawthorn's snow, seems natural; but to make it also, as Mary Webb did, out of scenes of even dog-fighting and worse—all by lighting up the scenes with that poetry that comes where patience, forgiveness and compassion shine out over all, does seem to set her as a novelist in a place quite by herself in our story-telling age.

The Evolution of the Bowed Instrument

To Gasparo da Sal6, an Italian born in 1542, is generally attributed the honor of having made the first violin; but beyond the probability that some instruments authentically of his making are the oldest unmistakable violins which have come down to us, nothing is known to warrant the assumption that he invented the violin form.

What historians do know on irrefutable evidence is that our kingly instrument was the first final offshoot of a mixed and often questionable family of bowed instruments, the beginnings of which are lost in the long past of Eastern nations, together with those of the harp, drum and flute.

From about the middle of the Eighth Century of our era instruments played with the bow appear in the historical records of Europe, documentary and otherwise; and by means of illuminated book illustrations and wood and stone carvings, etc., it has been possible for the historian to trace their gradual development from their crudest to more perfect forms.

Generally speaking, two principal forms may be distinguished: In one some see a combination of the Greek lyra and monochord to which in some way the fiddle bow, probably an immigrant from the East, associated itself—it resembled our guitar, and showed in some cases a well defined top, back and sides with side curvatures, and sound holes; the other was pear-shaped and without sides and more in the form of a mandolin.

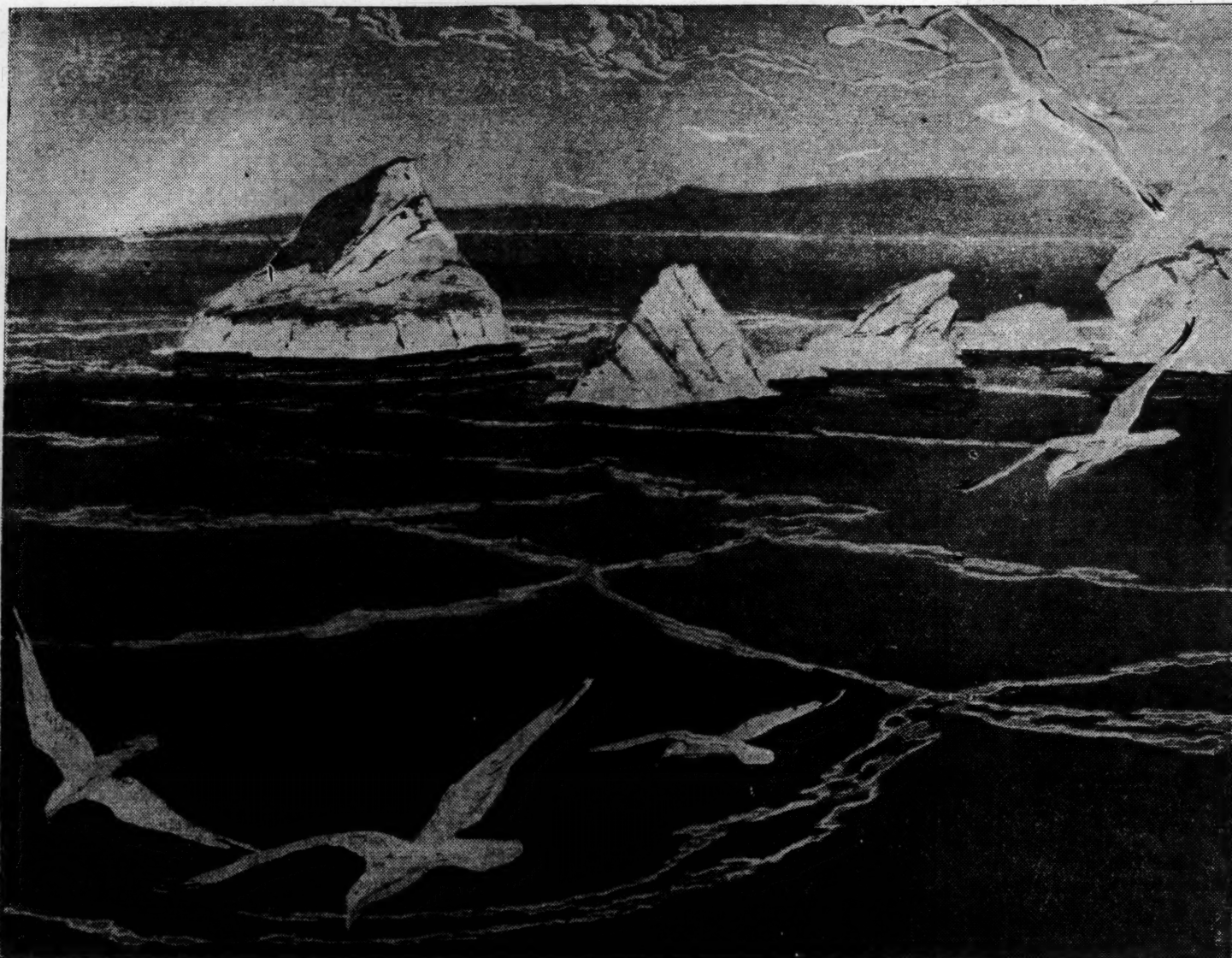
From these two forms, especially the first-mentioned one, evolved in the course of centuries, appeared and disappeared under the name of fiddle, fidel, rebecca, rebec, geige, gigue, viol, etc., an indefinite number of bowed instruments of different size, shape, number of strings and pitch, till we reach the time immediately preceding the appearance of the violin. At this period, the majority of bowed instruments representing the outcome of this long, slow evolutionary process, and the highest expression of the instrument-maker's art, belong to the viol kind of which the guitar-shaped fidel was the prototype and which lives yet in the ponderous form of our double bass.

Some few are yet also recognizable as the descendant of the pear-shaped minstrel fiddle or rebec, as it was called.

A merely superficial comparison, however, of the violin with any of these instruments, even the nearest related to it in shape, the viola da braccio (arm viol, in opposition to the viol held between the knees, the viola da gamba)—reveal differences so vital and surprising that no conjectures based on it have brought the historian any nearer the solution of the problem of the invention of the violin form, any more than the contention that this could not have been the work of one man but was the fruit of successful labors of many makers unknown to fame, as for instance the gradual improvements on the viol form.

However this may be and what the exact facts and data with respect to the . . . violin, the hand of man never made anything more ingenious and more perfect. Perhaps

the most amazing thing in connection with it and the proof of its perfection is that in the three hundred years or so which have passed since it made its first appearance, men have not been able to improve on it; on the contrary, every attempt to alter its form materially has resulted in dismal failure. Where in the whole realm of human inventive effort is there another example of which this can be said? Think only of other musical instruments of the last hundred years, the piano, for instance. Think of the first railway steam engine which is yet to be seen at the South Kensington Museum in London, and compare it with a modern one; think of the prototype of any other invention of the last fifty years and hold against it its present day successor, and the perfection of the violin form as it left the Italian master shops two hundred and fifty years ago stands out like the nearest approach of the unattainable idea that man ever reached in any of his handiwork—PAUL STROEVING, in "The Violin: Its Famous Makers and Players."



Gulls of Tintagel. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by William Giles.

Bobu Seshayya's Oxen

In the dry lands where the slower maize is the staple crop, the three rainy months, July, August and September, are pre-eminently the months of ploughing and sowing. Then the famous "black cotton soil" of the open field, lately turned, takes a color as deep and rich as the velvet in a Holbein portrait. Our husbandmen plough with oxen, after the ancient fashion, yoking a pair to a plough.

Ploughers commonly work in single column of five or six and upwards, and their march and counter-march in a July field on a cloudy day is a stirring spectacle. Sometimes the sower strides behind, like an illustration of the parable, splashing the grain from his right hand against the curved contour of the back of a palmyra-top; and the wake of crows and egrets, black wings and white, brings up the moving rear. . . . A halt is called about eight o'clock, or as time is measured here, when the sun reaches the zenith of a palmyra-top; and the ploughers repair to the shade, if the blaze be strong, and eat their breakfast, brought by women and boys.

But for the scholar what a rich refreshment, what a realization for anyone with a sense of history, accrues from the mere fact of a morning spent among the ploughs! What a load of uncongenial centuries will be lifted from between the spirit's wings, what a litter of tedious novelties and civic rubbish blown away over the face of the fresh earth! For we as we gaze, cheek by jowl, with Hesiod and Virgil, at the great resting beasts, monuments of molded muscle and wrinkled hide, mildly animated and familiarized, but not degraded by an innumerable wrangle of common fies! We appraise points and apprehend prices, with a delightful matter-of-factness, which merely serves to bring the poetry of the situation home. For these folk and cattle, despite their flavor of the Decalogue, are all familiar figures.

These are Bobu Seshayya's oxen, the old man who lives with his sons, their wives and children, in yonder patriarchal cluster of huts and cattle sheds, fast growing into a village. We do well to wait this morning, if we wish to see the work at all, for Bobu's team comprises eleven yokes, the tallest and strongest oxen of the neighborhood; who will plough the whole of this great field today, and be gone tomorrow, whether to turn his own lands or to ply for hire elsewhere. The big man, with the locks and ear-rings, who leaves the leading couple and speaks to me . . . is Bobu's oldest son. The third in the line is young Bhulokam, lately promoted ploughman, whom I knew first eight years ago as little neat-herd, the skillful player upon the pipe in lonely places, but since also as a zealous chorist of the youths' dancing band, Oswald J. Coulmer, in "South Indian Hours."

Roads of High Tibet

Little huts, low and flat-roofed, are built in tiers up the sides of a steep, cliff-like hill, dotted here and there with the white chortens and red spires that surmount the more superior ones—spires made up of a series of thirteen red-painted rings, to signify the thirteen ages of this present world. White prayer-banners flutter in the breeze, and long cords knotted with strips of coloured cloth between the poles of the prayer-flags, press the wind into the service of men.

Above these again there may be a ruined castle or two, remnants of the old fighting days that have now passed away; freebooters' holds and feudal castles, destroyed either in the long Balk wars or, later, by the conquering Dogras.

Mud-built houses on mud-faces of hills; ruined castles and cliff-hung dwellings, that seem almost to be caves; twisted water-channels hung on the scarps; high monastery, with its streamers of yaks' tails; and up the tortuous paths, that snake up and down the hills, slow-moving figures in elf-like garments—your first impression is that of a picture from some fairy-book.

And yet, perhaps, lower down, especially if it be the late spring or summer, there will be a wealth of green to affect the prevailing red-brown and yellow tones of the houses and the scarred cliff-sides; perhaps a long vista of little terraced fields, all stone-walled—for Ladakh is full of stones and the first step in making a field is to clear the ground of the bigger stones, which are then piled up into walls, either to demarcate the field or to trace it up the slope.

From the hidden glaciers pour down the silver streams of water which convert the dull expanse of arable ground into a carpet of emerald; field after field of waving, bearded barley and, perhaps, in the lower reaches, clusters of fruit trees—mulberry, apricot, apple and walnut.

Moving about the fields you see the figures of women in tall, ragged gowns and gaily perched (head-dresses) of turquoise, with conical baskets upon their backs laden with fruit, or maybe manure, or perhaps with that most treasured and somewhat rare possession, a Ladakhi baby.

The women do most of the field work in Ladakh, for, along the main routes anyway, the men are more often occupied in the immemorial trade of carrying. . . .

Greensleeves Was All My Joy

"Greensleeves was all my joy,
Greensleeves was my delight."

How they loved green, those who lived in the England of old time! More than blue, the color of the skies, or the milk-white clouds or the rosy-red hawthorn, more than the yellow cowslips, even. Green was the hue of spring, the joyful, dancing, May-gathering spring, the sweet of the year. When spring was in the wood, out came Robin Hood, beloved of the people, in his green jerkin, the color of budding trees. When spring was in the land, the ballads were made—yes, surely they were!—to sing when leaves were off the trees, to bring the bright days back again. The ladies fair of the ballads were green, from the queen of Thomas the Rhymer's tale, in her grass-green silk, to the "lady" of "Greensleeves." Even the serving men who were sent to wait on Greensleeves were "in verdure clad" as it were. Their garments were wrought, maybe, in Kendal, of the same cloth that covered Robin Hood, and also those "three knaves in Kendal green" who let drive at Falstaff. And sweet Anne Page—was she not clad in green? "Greensleeves" comes twice into "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and the Boy Shakespeare must have sung it on his way to school in Stratford town. The school still stands, and the old ballad lingers.

"Thy gown was of the grassy green,
Thy sleeves of satin hanging by;
Greensleeves was all my joy,
Greensleeves was my delight,
Greensleeves was my heart's desire,
And who, but Lady Greensleeves?"

With exceeding thanksgiving
For His gift of the day and the night!
—MARY AUSTIN, in *Poetry*, A Magazine of Verse.

Bless God for the night!
Bless Him for the keen curled sickle that reaps
The saffron meadows of the sun's late sowing;
For the full-shaded globe of wonder, Pacing the eastern ranges.
Oh, bless Him more than all
For the ever-recurrent orb that emerges
Between the light that goes and earth's oncoming shadow. . . .
Bless God for the dawns,
For the earth collecting
Darkness again to her breast,
For the hills resounding
Clarion-blue to the sun's reluctance.
Bless God and praise Him
With exceeding thanksgiving
For His gift of the day and the night!
—MARY AUSTIN, in *Poetry*, A Magazine of Verse.

Our Dearest Friend

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FREQUENT are the references to friendship in the Bible, and secular literature abounds in lofty sentiments concerning the dignity and grandeur of true friendship. Truly friendship constitutes one of the happiest of human bonds. And much good results to mankind through pure and unsullied friendships, which are valuable in proportion as they are unselfish.

The Scriptural standards of friendship are the highest which humanity can conceive or understand. Solomon uttered his exalted thought in these words: "A friend loveth at all times." And concerning loyalty between friends he says, "Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart: so doth the sweetness of a man's friend by hearty counsel." Without doubt Solomon was thinking of high mental endowments when he penned his concept of the important office of friendship. At another time the wise king insisted that "a man that hath friends must shew himself friendly;" and this sums up the art of friendship—expressing love in loyalty, consideration, delicacy of judgment, wisdom, and helpfulness.

Through the revelation of Christian Science all these sentiments are taught and emphasized; and this Science ever leads thought into higher realms wherein mortals can recognize and rightly estimate the best friend mankind has ever had, the loving Saviour, Christ Jesus. On page 49 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy refers to him as "the meek demonstrator of good, the highest instructor and friend of man;" and, how truly is this blessed Master "the highest . . . friend of man!"

Since Christ Jesus long ago rose above the vision of men, where are

Song of a Spring Night

The flush of green that dyed the day
Hath vanished in the moon;
The strengthened odours float and play
An unborn coming tune.

One southern eve like this—the dew
Had cooled and left the ground;
The moon hung half-way from the blue,
No disc but folded round:

Light-leaved acacias, by the door,
Bathed in the balmy air,
Clusters of blossomed moonlight bore
And breathed a perfume rare.

—GEORGE MACDONALD, POEMS.

Arabian Hospitality

Early as it was, a little past 6 a. m., I found my plans forestalled by the Amir himself, whose messenger was already waiting to bid me to breakfast. I had reckoned without my hosts, and was destined that day to see but little of 'Anaza, beyond the interior of its hospitable houses. And, much as I had already heard of . . . the open-handed hospitality of its people and of its complete freedom from any kind of religious or sectarian bigotry, I must confess that my actual experience astonished and bewildered me. It seemed to me that I had stepped suddenly out of barbarism into a highly civilized and even cultured society, where the stranger within the gates, far from being an object of aversion and suspicion, was regarded as the common guest of the community to be entertained . . . by every household that claimed to count in the local scheme of things. . . . My last memories of Central Arabia are intimately associated with the days of my sojourn in this gem among Arabian cities.

Having had my . . . figs and peaches and fresh dates, I accompanied the Amir's messenger, Abdullah Ibn Rashid by name, to the southern gate, whence, proceeding along lanes between walled palm-groves whose palms, as I was told, bore this year an exceptional burden of fruit, we reached the town unwarmed and straggling. A maze of crooked picturesque streets, arched over here and there by the upper storeys of the houses on either side, brought us to the Majlis, an irregular nearly lozenge-shaped open space with the great mosque on our left adorned with a lofty curiously tapering minaret and a lower square tower at another corner. Here the Amir is wont to sit in public assembly to transact business or to judicial business before the public prayers; on all sides are shops, and in every direction radiate the crooked-alleys of the great Suk, one of these streets extending hence through the whole length of the town to its eastern extremity. At the time of Doughty's sojourn at 'Anaza the Amir's house abutted on the Majlis, but we struck up one of the side streets to reach the residence of the present governor. The doors of most houses were provided either with regular knockers or curious double chains about six inches in length hanging from metal rings fixed in the wood-work. At length reaching the house we sought, we passed through an ordinary coffee-parlour, in which is the hearth and which appears to be used only during the heat of the day and in winter, to an open court surrounded by lofty walls. . . . Abdullah himself soon appeared, a man of about thirty-five or forty with a neat black beard and cheery, prosperous face, and the company was joined by other visitors, whose general appearance betokened them as persons of distinction. . . .

So we talked on until 'Abdullah, rising abruptly, claimed the right of continuing my entertainment and led me off to his house, a lofty four-storied building adjoining a magnificent garden visible through the open windows of a passage along which we made our way to an open court, where we reclined on benches. At 'Abdullah's reception we had sat upon carpets with cushions to lean against. A low wall separated us here from the garden.—H. ST. J. B. PHILIP, in "Arabia of the Wahabites."

we to find this dearest and highest friend of man? Christian Science answers that, inasmuch as Jesus declared that the Christ is "the way, the truth, and the life," this ever present Christ is ever with us. Mrs. Eddy clearly states in the Preface to Science and Health (p. xi) that Immanuel, "God with us," is "a divine influence ever present in human consciousness." So, then, our highest friend is the impersonal, perfect expression of God, always present, ever available and ready to do all that a friend could possibly do.

Here, then, we may find our dearest and best friend, who loves always, and knows only love; who is ever saying, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world"—of evil. This is the ever present advocate, the Saviour from sin, sickness, and death, of whom Mrs. Eddy writes in her "Communion Hymn" (Poems, p. 75):

"Strongest deliverer, friend of the friendless,
Life of all being divine:
Thou the Christ, and not the creed;
Thou the Truth in thought and deed;
Thou the water, the bread, and the wine."

While there is nothing more beautiful in human experience than a pure, unbroken friendship, resisting all earthly shocks and adversity, there is nothing more dangerous than a false, personal sense of friendship. Through perversions of friendship, happiness is cast out, and men and women find themselves sitting amidst "the parched places in the wilderness" of blasted hopes. But even for such as have tasted the bitter dregs of betrayal and condemnation, this dearest friend, the ever present Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, is available to deliver from the dire consequences of a false sense of friendship.

Precious, indeed, is the application of Truth to the temptations which, if indulged, lead to the downward pathway; for this holy influence is a strong guardian in times of temptation. If pressed by the attractions of material sense to go thwart course, a Christian Scientist, relying on this spiritual guardian, can invoke the aid of this Saviour, and find himself lovingly protected. Such a pilgrim on the heavenly way can joyfully sing with Solomon: "His mouth is most sweet: yea, he is altogether lovely. This is my beloved, and this is my friend, O daughters of Jerusalem." Such strains of faith will rebuke error, destroy the arguments of material sense, and proclaim the fact that true friendship is always accompanied with honor, purity, chivalry, mutual esteem, and unbroken confidence. Such friendship is lasting, because it is illumined by the light which comes from the dearest Friend of all, the Christ, Truth.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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First Duty, Say Educators, Lies With Fathers and Mothers, but Schools Must Not Shirk Duty When It Becomes Theirs Through Neglect in Home

Serious and immediate action, especially on the part of parents and teachers, to repair the frayed fences of prohibition enforcement and build so high a barrier of public opinion

observance will be an inescapable password to respectability. The home furnishes the material which the church and the school

United States in response to an effort being made by The Christian Science Monitor to get a comprehensive bird's-eye view of the "wild out" situation in Virginia. And, as viewed by their academic elders.

Some of these opinions follow:

Miss Cornelia A. Adair, former president National Education Association and teacher in Baltimore Junior High School, Richmond, Va.: "When children hear their parents laugh and joke about prohibition they are not to be expected to have respect for it themselves. The big reason for so much drinking among young people, both boys and girls, is that they think it smart to emulate their elders in this, as in other things.

"The answer to the prohibition question as it affects the young people of today is the parents, the school and strict enforcement of the

taking on more and more responsibilities in the task of preparing youth for its contacts of the future, it is unfair and inconsistent to turn over to the processes of public education that education in morality which is basically the duty of the home."

College Men Climb Higher and Faster, Rail Chief Argues

Gen. Atterbury Says Advanced Training Is Necessity for Technical Executives

prohibition laws. Teachers want to know if they can go in that direction, but they must have the co-operation of the parents and the regularly constituted enforcement authorities."

Up to Parents and Teachers

C. W. Taylor, state superintendent of public instruction, Lincoln, Neb.: "Prohibition is not to blame for automobile drinking parties among students. Parents and teachers are largely responsible. Educators have been too busy with their own duties and have taken the passive position that when the prohibition laws were passed the work was done.

"Where a child is found disobeying the law, as a rule he has some money or influence. He is a trouble maker, he continues to trouble his

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — The college trained man attains an executive rank in the railroad business about 10 years sooner than does the man of similar ability and initiative but with limited schooling, according to Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In the technical branches of railroading, the college graduate has been reaching the top positions for years, but where preliminary university training has been almost a necessity for the young man who seeks a place in the executive forces, he says. The best lines of training to fit men for the railroad service, he continues, are in the liberal

General Atterbury's views on the opportunities which railroading offers to college men and the type of training required are contained in an article he has prepared for the request of the University of Pennsylvania placement service to be printed in the May issue of the University Placement Review.

"Stable as the railroad industry has become," it is also the "most important of the great foundations for structure of a more and swifter transportation system to meet the changes of the future. Accordingly, the college graduate contemplating railroading as a career, would do well to consider the

There at home, the parents would stand behind the teacher or principal in instances of supporting the child in his misdeeds, it would mean that there would be fewer law breakers among the rising generation."

Says Parents Responsible

Albert H. Hill, superintendent public schools, Richmond, Va.:
 "So far as I can see, the schools are doing very well. There is no remedy conditions. It is up to the parents of the school children to instill in them, at home, the right and wrong of things. As to the fact that the prohibition law is enforced by the authorities and obeyed

At the same time, we would add that a plain academic course or general course in business would be of distinct advantage in practically all branches of railroad administration or executive work."

that they are doing when they are not in school."

Vierling Kersey, State superintendent of public instruction, Sacramento, California.

"The attitude of educators in California is that respect for law is first among those qualities which we judge the effectiveness of our teaching. Teachers here are

Degree to Son

Lawrence College Confers D.D. Degree on Grandson of Founder

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

APPLETON, Wis.—More than 82

...alliance with any habits that be-
lieve such a quality is a necessary
element of self-control and self-respect.
I countenance the thought that this
is even a debatable question is not
correct.

Teachers are doing much to take
the smart Alec idea out of law in-
fringement. They, only, can con-
vince the youth that the law may be
obeyed to the eighth power.

ment it is wiser is right that people rather than what we can 'get out of it'.

Roy C. Wisehart, Indiana state superintendent of public instruction, Indianapolis, Ind., said:

"I am greatly sorry out of sympathy with these individuals and opinions which would countenance the giving of a sale of liquor to school children."

"When my father made possible the foundation of this institution, all this was a new thing in the world. There were no people, no towns, no children. He anticipated the growth and development of this section and secured the section for the opportunity for improving the tone of morals and the standard of education in that vicinity, but also, of conferring the same on the people."

must be called upon to do its thinking on the subject and to make the final decision.

Home Can Strengthen Youth

"But the position I take is that youth will not waver dangerously or any more so than in past years if more training and school discipline have been and continue to be what they should."

W. C. T. U. TO SEEK DEFEAT OF WETS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

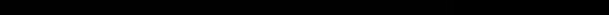
W. C. Bell, state superintendent of public instruction, Frankfort, Ky., said that he had no objection to any law that there should be a law against it or a law against that in order to get such conditions as that deteriorated from Chicago. He said that such situations are forestalled only where there is a proper moral home atmosphere where the surrounded children from immigrants are not.

rents has been such as to command respect and encourage emulation.

"It does not do that, 'Don't do this' and 'Don't do that,' or to lay down a set of rules in a home if the rents are not living up to the spirit of such a code. I know from

declared that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would use every effort to defeat the 15 Republican legislators who voted against state enforcement. Mrs. Colvin declared.

If necessary, the union will place independent candidates in the field, she declared.



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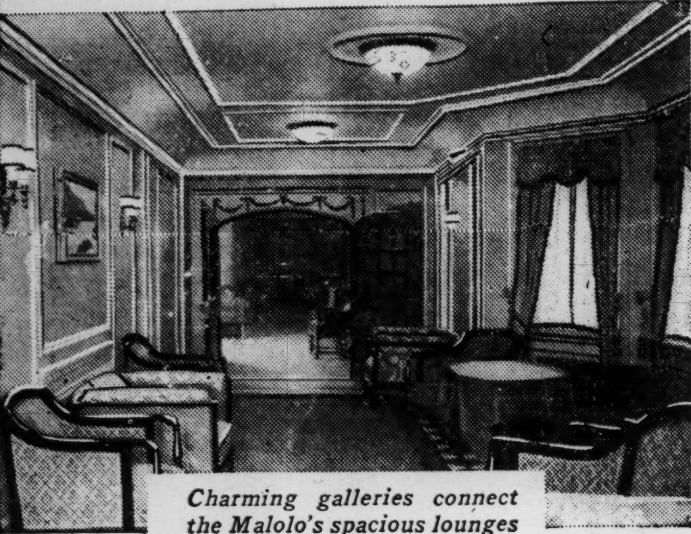
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Sahara Yields to Plucky Trio in Light Motor

(Continued from Page 1)

along with great fatigue, before the journey could be resumed.

The prospect of success after the third day when, owing to 15 "sand-sticks" we only progressed 24 miles, was so compromised that we were forced to further ruthless jettisoning of our cargo, leaving only water, petrol, food, overcoats and other clothes we wore.

This self-denial was the turning point of our venture. Thenceforth the sandsticks were less frequent, with less tax on our strength and progress greater. During the fourth and fifth nights of continuous driving from 4:30 in the afternoon to 9 the following morning we averaged, despite the storms and sandsticks, 210 miles daily.

Finally on April 21, weary, ragged, bearded and unwashed, owing to the water stringency, we arrived at Reggan, the southernmost oasis of Algeria, but otherwise happily "unlame ducks" having still 10 gallons of petrol, 10 of water and 10 days of emergency "starvation" rations. Our untoward experiences were due entirely to our failure to appreciate the powerful obstruction of sand upon narrow tires and misleading information from the south regarding details of track conditions.

The route, though always pre-eminently "sporting" for small cars, is entirely feasible with oversize tires and twin wheels. But, above all, the standard of driving must be of the highest.

Constant Movement Essential
The sand surface mainly experienced by us resembled the thinnest ice over which constant movement is essential if disaster is to be avoided. The only solution was to keep moving at any price, nurse the engine and risk a fence which Captain Crofton, who drove practically throughout, did brilliantly.

The retrospect of memories of hardships and long hours paled beside the satisfaction of the goal reached, the difficulties somehow haphazardly overcome, while the impression of the desert's emptiness is ineffaceable. For 700 miles we did not see a human being above the great central plateau Tanneghous.

The depth of the silence was appalling, with no trace within a radius of 300 miles of either water, wood, shade, or life, only limitless sand rock on which at night one might perish of the cold. The days particularly were marked by sand storms, hotter than those of the Arabian and Abyssinian deserts. Our achievement was greeted here as a pioneer effort in the interest of unpretentious unheavily financed, or-

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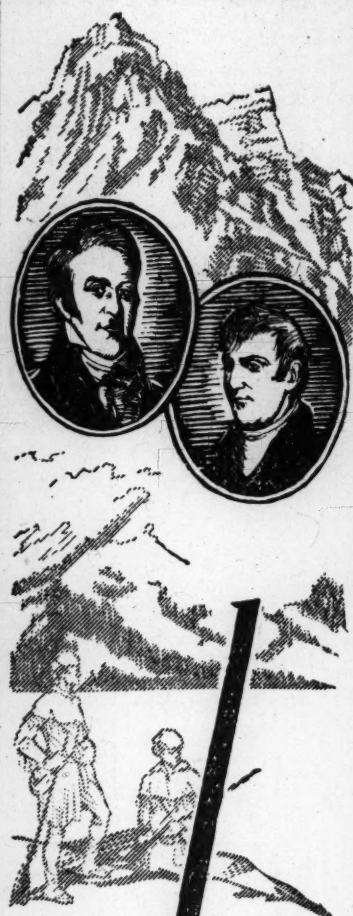
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ganized transsahara travel. Our experiences, it is hoped, will be valuable to future travelers from Africa, desiring to try an interesting route to Europe provided always normal precautions are taken. As pioneers in this effort we have received the warmest French welcome. We are proceeding from Paris to London with car.

About a year ago Mrs. Diana Strickland of Wolverhampton, English explorer and author, crossed the African continent for the first time alone in a motorcar from Dakar in French Senegal on the west coast to Cairo, through virtually uncharted Wadi territory, part of the hinterland of French Congo, a distance of 5000 miles. Although the actual running time was 58 days the journey, owing to impassable roads, took nearly a year.

STOCK EXCHANGE LOAN REPORT
NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange reports collateral loans to members at close of business April 30 amounted to \$4,714,820,935, a decrease of \$29,527,013 from March 30, when loans totaled \$4,744,347,948, the high record. On April 30, 1928, loans totaled \$4,907,782,599.



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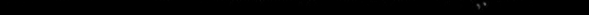
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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CORBET FITTING

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One Minute

Biographies.



Who: ROBERT E. LEE.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: One of the ablest and
noblest of American soldiers. Son of
"Light-Horse Harry" Lee of Revolution-
ary fame, a military career came
naturally to Robert. At school at
Alexandria, Va., and at West Point
Military Academy he was an excel-
lent scholar. Intelligent, conscien-
tious, thorough and obedient. When
he graduated from West Point in
1829 he was second in his class, never
having earned a single demerit. Hav-
ing earned the engineers corps of
the army as a second lieutenant, he
married a member of the Custis fam-
ily, a direct descendant of Mrs.
George Washington; thus Lee came
to possess Arlington, the beautiful
estate overlooking the city of Wash-
ington. Service in the Mexican War
gave him his first actual test of mettle,
and in 1859 there fell to him the
task of quelling the uprising headed
by John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

As the Civil War clouds gathered,
Lee's heart became troubled. Until
the last he desired nothing so much
as a reconciliation between the diver-
gent northern and southern views;
finally, his whole soul loyal to his na-
tive Virginia, he realized that he
"could take no part in an invasion
of the southern states," and declined
President Lincoln's offer to command
the army of the United States. When
Virginia cast in her lot with the Con-
federacy, Lee's allegiance was firm,
and, accepting a major-generalship,
he was placed in command of the
Army of Northern Virginia.

The rest is well known: How Lee
organized and created the southern
armies, and how he labored to guide
them through the constantly ebb-
ing and flowing tides of the war.
Finally surrendering to General Grant
at Appomattox Court House in April,
1865, Lee closed his career as the
president of Washington College.

His opinions have greatly differed as
to the question of his loyalty to his
country, in taking the part of the
South which seceded from the Union.
But more and more he is recognized
and honored for what he most cer-
tainly was—a man of remarkable
beauty, purity and steadfastness of
character.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material
in the Last Issue of "The Monitor."
In Another Column in This Issue.

1. What license fee are radio
owners in Japan obliged to
pay?—*Mirror of World
Opinion*..... 20

2. What is the annual food bill
of the United States?—*Edi-
torial Notes*..... 20

3. What is the distinction in the
general usage of "re-
ceipt" and "recipe"?—*Word
a Day*..... 20

4. Where is a children's cinema
maintained with an admis-
sion fee of a penny?—*Young
Folks Page*..... 20

5. Did General Grant drink?—*Magazine Feature*..... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Peripatetic

The Greek περιπατικός (peripatētikos), from περί (peri), "about,"
and πατήναι (patēnai), "to walk," means
"given to walking about," and the
word was coined to fit a very serious
group of people, but today its appli-
cation is almost entirely humorous.

It was the habit of the philosopher
Aristotle to walk about in the Ly-
ceum at Athens as he gave instruc-
tions to his pupils, so in a very short
time the name Peripatetic was given
to his system of philosophy. Later
the whole method of instruction by
lectures, after the manner of Aris-
totle, was called peripatetic.

To many people the idea of pacing
up and down, especially when dis-
puting, seemed decidedly humorous,
so this term in phrases like "his peri-
patetic insight" is expected to produce
a smile. Walking about from place
to place either for pleasure or in con-
nection with some occupation classes
one as an itinerant or a peripatetic.
The word is even humorously applied
to one who rambles in his speech.

When reference is being made to
an Aristotelian, the word is always
capitalized; in other uses a lower-case
letter is correct.

Per-i-pa-tet'-ic is emphasized on
the fourth syllable. Sound e as in end,
as in till, as in sofa, e as in end,
as in it.

Note: Webster's first choice is
accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Harvard Lampoon: No doubt after six
months in the Antarctic, the Byrd Point
Expedition will be willing to call it a day.

Life: A motor mechanic never fails to
hear opportunity knocking.

A Quotation for Today

HE climbs the highest who lifts another up.

—ADAMS

Odds and Ends

America's Automobile Exports

According to records of the Depart-
ment of Commerce the world is rid-
ing in American automobiles as never
before. Exports last year included
308,328 passenger cars compared
with 66,791 in 1922. The total value
of cars, trucks, and accessories ex-
ported was \$522,000,000.

Europe's Largest Chimney

The largest chimney in Europe is
at Charlottenberg, Germany. It is
imbedded nine meters in the ground
and 1,200,0

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

New York's Greatest Bridge

EVEN in an era when engineers seem to have come into their own, and from all sorts of positions of influence, even from the White House, are leading public opinion, the proportions of the proposed Hudson River bridge at Fifty-seventh Street, New York, will amaze untrained laymen. Only two bridges in the world will be higher. The necessity for providing headway for the traffic in the North River has led the federal engineers to insist upon a height at the center of the bridge of 175 feet above the water, which is forty feet higher than the Brooklyn Bridge. The main span will be 3240 feet in length from bank to bank of the stream, while the side spans are 1590 feet each. But it is in its carrying capacity that the bridge seems to be wholly without a rival. It is to be of two decks, the upper one carrying twenty lines of vehicles of all kinds, including trolleys, besides two fifteen-foot promenades. On the lower deck there is to be room for twelve railway tracks. Two moving platforms also are to be provided for the accommodation of suburban traffic. The total cost of the bridge is estimated at \$180,000,000, and while erected by a corporation which has been working deliberately over these plans for nearly forty years, has now the backing of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which at present is able to land its passengers in New York only by ferry. According to the promoters of the enterprise, the only formality delaying the commencement of work is the approval of the plans by the War Department.

So colossal an enterprise as this affords a suggestive contribution to the story of the development of the great cities of the world. Manhattan Island now is packed with people between the three rivers and the bay which encompass it. Residences are piled one on top of the other until the more modern ones reach a height of thirty stories or more. To get about its crowded streets men burrow under the surface like moles, or travel on railways erected on stilts. It is estimated that in addition to the more than 2,000,000 people who live on Manhattan Island, 500,000 or more pour in daily through the railroads and ferries which give to residents of the suburbs access to its business centers. This bridge will enormously facilitate carrying in and out of Manhattan the people who for reasons of comfort or of economy prefer to live at great distances from the scene of their daily toil.

But it will, of course, increase the congestion of the most crowded business center known to the world. The very facilities that enable people to get away with promptitude will add to the numbers of those who come in every morning to spend the day in various occupations. New subways, new suburban lines, bridges and all the rest do not relieve but increase congestion in the center of the city. What this bridge, and the others that in the course of decades will undoubtedly follow it, may do to Manhattan Island it would require the vision of a seer to foresee. Theorists write and talk about taking industries out of the great cities, about moving the workshop to the neighborhood of the farm, about the construction of garden cities, and self-contained industrial communities, far from the congested centers, but in the meantime some inexplicable and seemingly irresistible force impels men to mass together like ants in a hill. New York offers today the most glaring illustration in all the world of this tendency, though it is apparent in every great city. The problems of the organization of municipalities have just begun to dawn upon the puzzled consciousness of man.

Edison Asks Another

THE records do not show just how Diogenes, carrying his lantern in search of an honest man, expected to recognize the object of his quest. Had the Grecian philosopher been looking for someone endowed with unusual capabilities in addition to honesty, his task might have been even more complicated.

But such is the effort to which Thomas A. Edison has committed himself. Mr. Edison wants to find his successor—a youth who can be fitted to "carry on" his great work, which has been of such incalculable benefit to mankind. Forty-nine young men, chosen from the several states and the District of Columbia, will be asked to answer a questionnaire of Mr. Edison's propounding. The best replies will win a four-year technical education.

Mr. Edison is no novice at the preparation of questionnaires. Eight years ago he drew up 100 questions—ranging from the weight of air to the author of "Home Sweet Home"—and submitted them to employees and applicants for work at his West Orange (N. J.) plant. The value of this test has remained controversial. It would be interesting, indeed, to see the new questions which will aid Mr. Edison in selecting the most promising youth for his purpose. And yet one wonders what the result would have been if such a questionnaire had been submitted to Mr. Edison at the age of twenty-one when he received his first patent. What set of queries could point out the man who, during his fruitful afteryears, would develop the basic inventions for industries whose value transcends all of the gold mined in many centuries?

His simplicity and his patience—what answers could have indicated them? What

formulas could have foretold the loving inscription upon the casement of a house in Frankfurt, Ger., recalling that the great American inventor once paused and looked through that window? It is not by categorical examination that the 2000 painstaking experiments, preceding the discovery of the Mazda filament, could have been envisaged.

But Mr. Edison has a way not only of asking questions, but also of answering them. If the young man of his selection succeeds in making a hundredth part of the contribution of his illustrious sponsor, the new questionnaire will have proved its value and the gracious thought behind it will have been amply repaid.

Is Prohibition Obsolete?

IS THE prohibition law obsolescent in the eyes of the American people? Does the Eighteenth Amendment "lack serious legislative intent"? Is it "an unconsidered legislative act"? Any opponent of the prohibition law in the United States who seriously suggests that the answer to these questions rests in the affirmative is, we believe, either misleading himself or misleading others. It surely does not help the cause of the wets to pretend that the great majority of the people are becoming indifferent to an amendment which they so overwhelmingly enacted, and it is disingenuous to attempt to excuse violation of the law on the ground that it is an antique and anachronistic statute.

The New Republic, for one, in calling attention to an article in its current issue on the "Ethics of Nullification," remarks that "there is little reality underlying Mr. Hoover's assumption that the citizen is under equal obligation to obey all statutes which happen not to have been repealed." What truth is there or what sincerity of argument rests behind the reference to the prohibition law as a statute which "happens not to have been repealed"? The Eighteenth Amendment didn't "happen." It was the result of nearly a century of public debate and of varied experience throughout the Nation. It was written into the law of the land with greater unanimity than any other amendment to the Constitution ever evoked. Congress today, as the representative of the whole people of the whole Nation, is more unanimously committed to national prohibition than when it presented the amendment to the states ten years ago. Such a law is not obsolescent. Such a law does not lack serious legislative intent. Such a law is not an unconsidered legislative act.

"To identify nullification with violation of the law," says Robert C. Binkley, in his article in the New Republic, "is artificial from the standpoint of jurisprudence." There is no one who has associated nullification with violence of the law more definitely than the wets, for they have frequently avowed their purpose of openly encouraging the violation of prohibition in order to defeat the law, and such sponsorship of disrespect for law will not, we believe, appeal to the American people as either a sound or a sane means of coping with the liquor traffic or of repealing the law which is coping with it.

Elsewhere in his article Mr. Binkley suggests that "if the party that advocates strict law enforcement is defeated at the polls, those who are elected to office have a mandate from the voters to nullify certain of the laws enacted by the sovereign legislative authority." An interesting statement from the point of view of the doctrine, to use Mr. Binkley's phrase, but the fact remains that no national party—and the prohibition law is a national law—advocated anything but strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in the last national election, and the party which advocated the most energetic and faithful enforcement of the law received the most emphatic mandate that the Electoral College ever recorded. Such a law is not obsolescent. Such a law represents the earnest intention of the great majority of American people, and President Hoover deserves the whole-hearted and loyal support of all the Nation in his efforts to improve its administration, that the full measure of benefit may be won.

A Hundred Years of Busdom

THE centenary of the London omnibus, it is reported, will be celebrated by a pageant of the various vehicles that since July 4, 1829, have transported passengers from one part of the metropolis to another. Nothing, indeed, could give a more graphic picture of the tremendous change—not only in the means of locomotion, but in social habits—than such a historical dumb show, which will no doubt also include passengers appropriately habited.

It is a curious fact that so terrestrial a contraption as the first horse-drawn bus, which astonished and even shocked the Londoner a century ago, should owe its origin to a sailor; but is a still stranger fact, perhaps, that George Shillibeer, the ex-naval coach builder, who introduced that seven-day wonder to London from Paris, should have had to engage as conductors two naval officers versed in the mysteries of colloquial French and dress them in the habiliments of the sea, in order to save his enterprise from foundering during the first weeks of its inception.

The chief business of these gallant seamen was to attract the more venturesome pokebonneted and crinolined damsels who, a chronicler of that time tells us, were very eager to take joy rides, during which they could not only improve their French, but could do so in a way that must have been pleasant both to the conductors and their charges. It is necessary to state, however, that as soon as the bus became more popular the nautical conductors were replaced by the less genteel "cads," who knew no French and whose English was not only robust, but very often strengthened by action that soon gave them a rather unfortunate reputation which still survives with their name.

Another curious feature of the primitive bus was the provision of a small library to help the passengers beguile the tedium of the journey, but this practice, too, was soon discontinued, owing to the common human failing for borrowing books and then forgetting to return them. But by that time the bus had become firmly established, and with its development throughout the last century to the present day a gradual change has taken place in the reputation of the bus conductor, who, along with the policeman, is now regarded as one of the most likable types

on London streets. It is this social change that perhaps accounts more than anything else for the popularity of the bus in London.

Mussolini—the Whole Pyramid?

ITALY'S Government is one of the easiest in the world to assemble. Mussolini has merely to bring himself together and the bulk of his Cabinet is at hand. In his person there reposes the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Internal Affairs, of Colonies, Corporations, Army, Navy, Aeronautics and Public Works. Only five posts remain in other hands. How soon will the Dictator take them over? No one dares say. But it is safe to assume that the present incumbents will be permitted to retain their portfolios only so long as they subordinate their personal views to the majority of the Cabinet, which resides in the person of the Duce.

The Government, it is obvious, is being brought still more completely under the Duce's control. He has the Chamber of Deputies, which with the Senate has just resumed its sessions, so organized that it will respond to his slightest wish. The Chamber is Fascist practically to a man, and is presided over by the former Minister of Public Works, Giovanni Giuriati. The Senate has Luigi Federzoni, once Minister of Interior, as its president. From this it is to be seen that all measures sponsored by the Premier will run smoothly through the legislative machinery. That is just as Mussolini would have it. A short time ago Mussolini was aptly described as the "apex of the pyramid of the state." He has already outgrown the description, for he is virtually the whole pyramid.

His rapid absorption of offices has produced no adverse effect upon the state, but is expected to result in economies. How he will fulfill the duties of nine different offices, each one of which is enough to engage the full time and attention of a man of the highest qualities of statesmanship, is a matter of public interest outside the kingdom as well as within.

The British Film Industry

THE "talkies" have produced a difficult situation for the British film interests. They have come, moreover, just at the moment when the industry was beginning to forget the dark days of 1923, and to look forward to a prosperous future.

For various reasons the United States has in the immediate past shown a greater appreciation of British films than ever before; and in consequence British productions were being undertaken on a large scale and with great hopes. But the advent of the "talkies" is said to have brought these plans to a standstill, for producers, undecided whether the "talkies" will destroy the market for silent films, or will prove merely of a passing interest, are anxiously watching the situation, and in the meantime doing nothing at all.

A bold plunge for either talking or silent films would probably be a wiser policy. That the public's liking for "talkies" will vanish as soon as the novelty has worn off is unlikely, for the record of the silent picture gives abundant reason for supposing that the technical defects from which the former now suffer will in time be eradicated. On the other hand, there will probably always remain a large public for the silent film, whatever pitch of perfection is reached by its talking rival.

Rival, indeed, may very well turn out to be the wrong word, for the two kinds of pictures will perhaps fulfill quite different functions and satisfy different needs. The future of the "talkie" seems to lie in a closer and closer approach to realism, the attainment of which will be practically reached when the inevitable technical developments make possible the representation of color and the stereoscopic indication of depth. But the silent film, as the most successful of its exponents have long known, has nothing to do with realism, and very little with the telling of a story, which is obviously so much better suited to the medium of literature.

The strength of the silent film is not in the unraveling of a plot, in which it is handicapped by its artificiality, but in the evocation of mood and atmosphere. In the arousing of abstract emotion, such as the joy of living, which a Fairbanks film never fails to communicate, or the macabre and sinister atmosphere of "Dr. Caligari" and "Warning Shadows," the film has an undoubted advantage over prose literature, and in the hands of a master may even rival the effectiveness of music itself. If the talking and the silent pictures keep to their respective spheres, there seems to be no reason why they should not both flourish side by side.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market opening to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas.
Victor Hugo

Editorial Notes

With the British elections coming on in a few weeks, it is interesting to glance at the present standing of the various parties in the House of Commons. At the general election of 1924 the figures were: Conservatives 415, Labor 151, Liberals 44, Independents 4. At the moment the standing is, respectively, 400, 160, 46 and 7, with two seats vacant. In other words, the Conservatives have lost fifteen seats in five years, but have still a very respectable majority.

A few years ago most youngsters wanted to take a clock apart to see "what made it go." Nowadays we find them tinkering with the radio "to eliminate that static" or to "increase the audio frequency." What will the next step be?

If nature with her tried facilities is trusted to store the surplus oil below ground, it would seem as though the eventual profit would be greater and the risk less than if man hoards too much above ground.

"England-to-Calcutta Fliers Forced Down," says headline, and they had only flown 4131 miles. Tut, tut; what are we coming to!

Uncle Lige Pays a Visit

ON A low white chair beside Anastasia's immaculate gas range, sat a little colored man whose chief claim to distinction lay in a mop of kinky gray hair that framed his wrinkled face in a sort of silvery halo. Faster than the quick tongue of his energetic niece could travel in its most strenuous moments, Uncle Lige's high-pitched voice echoed through the kitchen and trailed off into the dining room where I sat in a sunny corner, wholly unobserved, listening to the morning matins of two frisky canaries.

"Tain't likely, Tasie," the thin voice remonstrated, "you-alls forgot yo' rearin' nough to go 'round 'fo' yo' wite folks wif powdah sprinkled on yo' nose—"
"Times is changed, Uncle Lige," Anastasia attempted to explain in a voice of hitherto undreamed-of meekness. "Cause I war reared up wen folks went 'bout wif lookin'-glass faces don' mean I ain't gwine to 'prove myself as time goes 'long. I is learnin' new things every day, Uncle Lige, I is."
"Humph!" her incredulous relative grunted. "Rackon you is learnin' things, chile. Who-all learnt you to change yo' ways what Mis' Milly's ma done show you? Who-all learnt you them new-fangled airs, Tasie? I axes you a plain, sponable question, an' all you does is stan' up thar and spread powdah ovah yo' nose like a sass'y belle, which am jus' what you ain't."

Anastasia laughed her hearty, infectious laugh: "Thar now, Uncle Lige," she said coaxingly, "don't get rambunctious. I se not forgettin' my rearin, but I se got a position o' portance to maintain. Uncle Lige, prepar' yo' self 'fo' some big news, honey. Listen to me real 'tensevlike: I is High an' Lofty Lady o' our new lodge, lectured to that 'portant an' 'alted position one week ago yestiddy."

Even in the next room Uncle Lige's expression of gratified interest was fully audible:
"Think ob it, Tasie," his thin voice quavered, "think ob you-all what war sech a po' lookin' skinny chile, with-out a mite ob good looks, growin' up to be a High an' Lofty Lady. La, now Tasie, you-all wouldn't fool yo' Uncle Lige wif that kin' o' big-soundin' talk if it warn't real truth, now, would you?"

As if to silence any further doubts, Anastasia drew from the safe seclusion of a tin cracker box two lengths of royal purple ribbon, topped off with a dashing yellow rosette, and pinned the shining proof of her exalted dignity to her broad left shoulder.

"Thar there's speakin' ev'dence, ain't it, Uncle Lige?" she questioned, gravely. "Thar am the royal 'signia o' my ordah, an' no mistake!"

Uncle Lige nodded. "I sho' am proud o' yo', honey," he declared. "My lan', wouldn't Miss Milly's ma rejoice to know you'd turned out so satisfiyin'? She done labored to riz you up right, Tasie."

"Tain't all due to her laborin'," Anastasia explained loyally. "Mis' Elner done learnt me some things, too. Co'se, she nevah had no 'vantages, po' chile. She nevah had no Virginny rearin', but she done de bes' she knowed wifout it, an' I done foun' out whar she got all the sense what she has. She had Virginny fo'pears, same as Mis' Milly."

Uncle Lige nodded understandingly. "Don' stan' to reason," he declared, "that folks could pick up, wif the good manners an' finement like you-all's picked up, that mis'le habit o' powdahin' yo' nose. I done thought yo' lady spoke real pleasant like. I might a knowed thar war a sprinkle o' Virginny somewhar 'bout her. But la, honey, they can't be much. Mis' Milly's ma would a knowed a turkey from a buzzard!"

Anastasia nodded. "I war real upset 'bout that 'perience," she admitted, "an' I certainly hopes you-all won't tell Mis' Milly 'bout it, provided you sees her agin. Mis' Elner had'n't no business tellin' her folks. I coulda hushed it all up if she hadn't looked 'pon it as a joke, an' tole de boss, an' he broadcasted it 'roun de country."

Uncle Lige's laughter boomed out with surprising vigor: "Do you hones' think yo' lady didn't know no bettan'?"

Anastasia straightened up in surprise: "How come she'd know 'bout sech things as turkeys an' buzzards? Mis' Elner's city bred, po' chile; she ain't neber libbed in de

real country. She an' her fren' just drives 'long a stretch o' country road, an' Mis' Elner see a obje' lyin' thare, an' says she bets it's a turkey strayed off an' got in some careless driver's way, an' out she gets an' li's de bird into de rumble seat an' brings it 'long home to me—s if it would a been a mite o' good picked up off de roadway like that!"

"Tain't reasonable for folks to be so uncommon 'ig'rant," Uncle Lige expostulated. "Tain't reasonable, Tasie."

"La, Uncle Lige, I wished you could a seed Mis' Elner's face wen she drove up here. She say loud 'nough 'fo' de people nex' 'do' to hear her. 'What you think I hab, Anastasia? A turkey, right there in the rumble seat.' It war pushin' dark, so I picked up Mr. Turkey and laid him on de back po'ch, an' I went 'bout gettin' dinnaah served. I figured 'Rasmus war comin' to call that night, an' he could pick that turkey."

"Po' Rasmus," interrupted Uncle Lige, "yo' certainly does entertain yo' frens peculiar."
"Mis' Milly's ma allus say to mak' yo' gueses feel at home," Anastasia reminded him, "an' I 'lowed as how 'Rasmus would feel hisself pretty home pickin' Mis' Elner's turkey while I done washed up de dinnaah dishes."
"How he like it?" her persistent relative questioned.
"I war jus' statin' on de silvahware wen I heerd 'Rasmus shout. I went to de do', an' dar he were a actin' like a crazy man in a circus, a swayin' back an' fo'th wif laffah, de tears a rollin' down his face, an' he a slappin' his knees an' mumblin' somethin' I couldn't get head nor tail ob—"

"What you do wif him, Tasie?"
"You set right down, Uncle Lige. I se 'proachin' de heart ob my romance. I take 'Rasmus by de shoulder an' I gib him a good shake, an' he sort o' sobbered up, an' I say real zasperated like. 'Why ain't yo' a unfatherin' dar turkey?' An' he got right off de handle agin, fairly screamin' wif laffah an' pintin' to de flo' wif his long black finger. I looked down at las' whar he pinted, an' thar undah de po'ch light lay de turkey what Mis' Elner drove thirty-six miles home wif, mos' bustin' wif pride. 'Rasmus war settin' on de steps still laffin' his silly self limp wen I done picked up that po' lookin' bird. Uncle Lige, I thought I'd nevah stop laffin' myself when I saw it close. Thar thar bird nevah war a turkey, an' nevah would be. It war'n' nothin' but a plain ole turkey buzzard that po' chile had lugged home so careful an' 'fectionate-like. Don' you reckon she'd nevah get no hoss' sense?"

"Tain't right likely she will," Uncle Lige said encouragingly. "She mus' a been awful 'shame herself."
"No, she warn't," Anastasia cried, excitedly, "dat war de wus' part ob it. She done a' like it war de bes' joke ever was, an' de boss couldn't wait to get to de telephone to tell all his frens. I mourned 'fo' de po' chile's shame, but she plain didn't hab none. You see how 'tis, Uncle Lige. I can't go visitin' down home 'case I can't res' peaceful. How do I know wen I se not on han' to supahvise things 'roun' here what dese folks o' mine is gwine to do? You can' trust folks what can't 'stinguish 'tween turkeys an' buzzards, Uncle Lige."

"Guess you is right, Tasie," the old man admitted. "You seems to a taken on a hebby 'sponsibility. Mis' a been pretty far back yo' lady's folks come from Virginny. Mis' a been a sight a upsta't Yankee hangin' on her family tree. Guess it's yo' duty to stay right here 'bout an' sort o' keep 'things movin' reglar. I se real proud ob you, honey, don' yo' neber 'forget that."
"It comfortin' to hear yo' voice, Uncle Lige, real comfortin'." I gets right down eager 'fo' home an' my folks sometimes, but it ain't no use gwine. I war res'less de las' time. Ob, I'll get my jus' rewa'd 'fo' stayin' here faithful. I ain't havin' nothin' yo' undahstan's that; but Mis' Elner all but promised me that king's blue silk dress she don't like no mo', an' I reckon I se gwine to stay real close home til' I gets it. Maybe then I can argify myself into makin' you-all a visit, but I can't plan to stay long. I feels myself needed here, Uncle Lige, an' Mis' Milly's ma allus taught us to keep steppin' 'long with what we had to do."

E. G. R. Y.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

MEMORIAL to Anglo-American friendship has been set up in the old Norman church in the town of Pickering on the borders of the moors in Yorkshire, where part of it has been opened by the Archbishop of York. The memorial includes paneling given by members of the families of Walter Hines Page and Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassadors in London. Included in it are records of various inhabitants of Pickering who have been associated with the United States. Two of these inhabitants were surveyors who helped to plan the original city of Washington. A third was Henry Ware Clarke, an American of Yorkshire descent, who made the supreme sacrifice for the Allies in the Great War.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the vivacious woman Labor Member of Parliament for East Middlesbrough, is making her debut as a novel writer. Her first venture, "Clash," which is about to appear, is social. Her second, which she is to write after the general election, is political, and has its setting in the House of Commons. Regarding "Clash," Miss Wilkinson says in an interview: "It is mainly about the clash between a very modern woman and a man who is a very strong feminist, but still holds old-fashioned ideas on the question of marriage. I have set the story in the period of the general strike and the miners' dispute."

The annual horse parade and pet show of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on Whit Monday, May 20, will be an event of unusual interest, first, because King George has lent the royal paddocks, historic Hampton Court for the exhibition and, secondly, because prizes are to be offered this year for "peculiar dogs." Classes for dogs, thoroughbred and crossbred, will include sections for smooth and rough-coated dogs of all sizes, of course, but there will be a special class which will have certain other prize-winning characteristics, namely: the dog with the longest tail, the tail with the longest dog, the happiest dog, the dog with the best curled tail, the dog which has least resemblance to any known type (best mongrel), the best spotted dog, the fastest and slowest dog, the dog with the most beautiful eyes, the best hand-shaking dog, and the best begging dog.

Started in 1914 with thirty boys, the Oxford and St. George's Boys Club will soon become an important settlement in East London, largely through the munificence of Mr. Bernhard Baron. Mr. Baron has contributed \$55,000 toward the cost of the new building of which the foundation stone was laid recently. When finished this building will contain an infant welfare center, a play center, seven clubs, headquarters for Boy Scouts, Rovers, Brownies, and Cubs, a probation officer's office, social workers' center, quarters for students and workers, a lunch club for teachers and workers in the district, a synagogue, and a theater. The membership at present is over 1000, and a leading feature of the work carried on is that of a sort of advice bureau to which people bring their difficulties and problems and get help in straightening them out.

What seems a reasonable explanation of the old belief that "the streets of London are paved with gold," has just been given at the annual dinner of the Worshipful Company of Paviers in the City of London. This ancient city guild is now the most active of all the city companies and the one which is most active in its dealings with the public today. Sir George Truscott said that the company had an exceedingly ancient parchment volume giving the early history of its activities and proving that it was

founded in the thirteenth century. In 1479 the company obtained power to call upon workmen who did bad work to take up their bad paving and relay it at their own expense, paying a fine as well. In 1671, thirty-nine members of the guild joined the Goldsmiths' Company, but continued to carry on their trade as paviors. After they, as goldsmiths, continued to lay paving, it is surmised that the old saying developed. The paviors have given £20,000 to endow a chair of highway engineering in London University, and it is hoped that this example will lead the Government to contribute a similar sum so that the chair may be maintained in perpetuity.

A document of great historic interest connected with the voyage to the Orinoco of Sir Walter Raleigh is to be sold at public sale in London. It is the commission of John Chudleigh as captain of one of the ships making up the expedition of 1617 and bears Raleigh's signature and seal, the latter being a knight in armor galloping to the left. The date is March 23, 1616, less than two months after Raleigh was released from the Tower, showing that he negotiated with King James over his expedition while still confined. It is clear that although the King was supposedly on friendly terms with Spain, the expedition planned to plunder the Spaniards. It was expected that Raleigh would find the gold from a rich mine, and other things which "are of golde and silver, pearls and precious stones." The King was to have "the full first parte in five partes to be devyded," and after the payment of customs and duties Raleigh was to have all the rest. Raleigh's authority in the expedition was to be absolute, he having power to "correct, punish, pardon, govern and rule . . . as well in cases capital, criminal, or civil, both marine and other."

The signature of "B. G. Catterus" will soon probably be one of the most familiar ones in the world. Mr. Catterus, formerly deputy chief cashier of the Bank of England, recently succeeded C. P. Mahon as chief cashier, following the latter's appointment to the post of comptroller of that great financial institution in Threadneedle Street. Mr. Mahon succeeded Sir E. M. Harvey, who has now become a director, and his signature as chief cashier is a feature of the new £1 and 10 shilling notes of the Bank of England which displaced the famous "Bradburys" last November. The old currency bore the signature of Sir N. P. Warren Fisher, Permanent Secretary of the Treasury. Unless the present procedure is altered, Mr. Catterus's signature will appear on future issues of the Government's banknotes, the third of such signatures within a year.

The popular picture of a successful sculptor working (or not working when the mood strikes him) in a comfortable, warm, and spacious studio is curiously belied in the case of Jacob Epstein. Some weeks ago he accepted a commission to carve two stone groups over the doorway of the splendid new building which the Underground Railways of London are erecting for a head office building in Westminster. A scaffolding had to be erected in the open air and the situation was one in which nothing more than a canvas shelter could be arranged to try to protect the distinguished sculptor from the unseasonable weather which descended on the metropolis three months ago and remained until well after the middle of March. The artist, however, has been absorbed in his work and has kept steadily on the job, apparently oblivious of the gales that have blown around his head. It has been suggested that other more rhetorical gales that have blown about him have rendered him immune to such factors of interruption.